BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 8, 1863. { NO. 15.

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Professional and Business Cards.

W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL.
COX, KENDALL, & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Oct. 24th, 1861. 9-tf

ALEXANDER OLDHAM,
DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Lard* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market Sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

General Notices.

LAND FOR SALE IN ROBESON COUNTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale twelve hundred and sixty acres of Land, six miles South-West of Lumberton and of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad. Four hundred acres of this land is cleared and is in a high state of cultivation, and is admirably adapted to the growth of Corn and Cotton. The buildings on the premises are all comfortable and convenient by arranged. The neighborhood intelligent and moral. A rare inducement is here offered to persons wishing to engage in agricultural pursuits; removed from Yankees and Yankee influences.
A. H. FULMORE.
Lumberton, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1863. 14-3*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified at the December Term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, as Administratrix on the estate of the late Nicholas F. Nixon, hereby notifies all persons indebted to her intestate to make payment; and those having claims against said intestate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
EMMA NIXON, Adm'x.
Dec. 9th, 1862. 60-1w—13-3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, at December Term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Sarah Smith, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment and settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
WM. B. FLANNER, Executor.
Dec. 17, 1862. 58 1t&12 6t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1045 acres of LAND in the county of Robeson, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Lumberton, about 13 miles from the latter. There is a fine Well of water in the yard, a fine orchard on the place, a good Dwelling and all necessary out houses. There are about 200 acres clear, well adapted to the cultivation of corn, cotton, oats and wheat, and is healthy place, and I will sell on accommodating terms to a family of likely young Negroes.—
Robeson Co.
DUNCAN CRAWFORD.
14-3t*

NOTICE.

ON THURSDAY, the 15th day of January, at the residence of the late David Williams, in Holly Shelter District, I will, at public auction, upon a credit of six months, one crop of Corn, Fodder, &c. A complete set of Farming Implements, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c., Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. At the same time and place, I will hire out for the ensuing year several likely negroes.
ELIZA JANE WILLIAMS, Adm'x.
Dec. 29th, 1862. 61-1t&14-4ts

NOTICE.

ON THE 15th day of January next, at the residence of the late Andrew J. Williams, I will sell at public auction, one crop of Corn, Fodder, &c. A complete set of Farming Implements, Cattle, Horses, Hogs, &c., Hogsheads and Casks, and Household and Kitchen Furniture. At the same time and place, I will hire out for the ensuing year several likely negroes.
ELIZA JANE WILLIAMS, Adm'x.
Dec. 29th, 1862. 61-1t&14-4ts

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having at December Term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, qualified as Executrix of the last will and testament of Robert B. Drane, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
C. C. DRANE, Executrix.
Henry M. Drane is hereby authorized as my Agent to receive all indebtedness, and to receive and receipt for all money due to said estate.
C. C. DRANE, Executrix.
Dec. 10th, 1862. 57-1w—12 6t

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in Onslow, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making salt—and are believed to be as desirable located as any lands on the Sound. There is also one hundred acres of the very best low land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling Salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.
N. F. NIXON.
Dec. 10, 1861. 17-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS—PAINTS.

PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by
W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

GRINDSTONES

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, of any size required, from Deep river, can be furnished on application to
LINEHAM & CO.,
Branch P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.
Orders can be left with Mr. A. E. Hall, who is our agent in Wilmington.
Nov. 21st, 1862. 10-3m*

GENTLEMEN IN THE COUNTRY!

BRING GOODS to O. S. Baldwin and have your Coats, Pants and Vests cut. Homespuns cut in latest style by the celebrated Cutter at
BALDWIN'S.
Jan. 1st, 1863 14-2

THE ENEMY'S GUNBOATS IN THE CHOWAN.—A gentleman who passed through Raleigh on Sunday last, who had been spending some days on the Chowan river and Albemarle Sound, in Bertie county, N. C., represents that an unusual number of gunboats were in the river and in the Sound near its mouth. He further states that these gunboats had visited all the saw mills on the waters, and had carried off a large quantity of sawed lumber. This lumber it is conjectured, is to be used in planking up the sides of their boats, so as to protect the men on them from the fire of our sharpshooters.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

NOT MUCH OF A VICTORY.—The Yankee papers claim a "brilliant victory" for Gen. Foster in North Carolina, yet it requires two columns and a half of closely printed matter to publish a list of the killed and wounded; and a correspondent says "it is impossible to send a list of the missing, which *may* turn up in a day or two" A few more such victories would blow the Abolition army in North Carolina "sky high."
Richmond Whig.

The steamers Phœbe, Hammet, Pinckney, Justila and Merrimac, with stores and ammunition for the Confederate States, have arrived at Bermuda.

CAPTIONS,

Of the Acts and Resolutions passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina at its session commencing November 17th, and ending December 22d, 1862.

1. An act to amend an act, passed and ratified on the 16th day of February, 1859, entitled "An act to incorporate the Lizzerdale Copper Company."

2. An act to provide a supply of powder and lead in the several counties of this State.

3 An act to amend the Ordinance of the Convention entitled "An Ordinance to make some provision for the families of soldiers dying in service." Ratified 22d February, 1862, and for other purposes.

4 An act amendatory of the law in relation to Sheriffs' Bonds.

5 An act in reference to the salaries of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity.

6. An act to authorize the agent of Cherokee lands, to refund the purchase money in certain cases.

7 An act concerning Justices of the Peace in Bladen County.

8. An act to authorize the magistrates of the County of Chatham to levy a tax for the purpose of working the public roads in said county.

9. An act to establish the Eighth Judical Circuit, and for other purposes.

[The seventh Judicial Circuit, as changed by this act, is constituted of the following counties, viz: Polk, Rutherford, McDowell, Mitchell, Burke, Watauga, Caldwell, Catawba, Lincoln, Cleaveland and Gaston. The Superior Court of Polk county is to be held on the first Monday in March and September; the Superior Courts of the other counties are to be held on the following Monday's respectively in the order in which they are named, to wit: Lincoln on the 2d Monday, Cleaveland on the third, and so on.

The Eighth Judicial Circuit consists of the counties of Clay, Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Transylvania, Henderson, Madison, Yancy and Buncombe. The Superior Court of Clay is to be held on the 1st Monday of April and September. The others to be held as above on the succeeding Monday's in their order, the Court of Buncombe county to continue for two weeks.

The Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in the seventh circuit to be held as follows: in Polk county on the first Monday in March, June, September, and December, and on the succeeding Mondays in the other counties *seriatim*.

In the Eighth circuit, the County Court of Clay is to be held on the first Monday in April, July, September, and December, the courts of the other counties to be held on the succeeding Mondays in the order in which they are mentioned above.]

10. An act for the purchase of Provisions.

[Provides that the Governor appoint agents, at a fixed compensation, to purchase corn, rice, bacon and other provisions, and have the same transported for safe keeping to such points as he may select. The provisions to be sold, under the direction of the Governor, at such prices as will cover the cost and expenses, to agents appointed by the County Courts, for the poor and the families of soldiers in service. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for this purpose.]

11. An act to establish a Superior Court of Law and Equity for the county of Alleghany.

12. An act to change the time of holding the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Mecklenburg County.

[Enacts that the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Mecklenburg county shall be held on the second Monday of January, April, July and October.]

13. An act supplementary to an act passed at the present session of the General Assembly, and ratified on the 9th day of December, 1862, entitled "An act to amend the ordinance of the Convention," entitled "An ordinance to make some provision for the families of soldiers dying in the service," ratified the 22d day of February, 1862, and for other purposes.

14. An act to amend an act, ratified the 25th day of February, 1861, entitled "An act to incorporate the Bank of Western North Carolina."

15. An act to provide for the better management and repair of the Western Turnpike Road, and rebuilding and repairing certain bridges on the same.

16 An act to amend the charter of the Bank of Lexington and establish the Bank of Graham.

17. An act to prohibit the distillation of spirituous liquors.

[Prohibits distillation of spirituous liquors after the 1st of January, 1863, from "corn, wheat, peas and peanuts, oats, rye, Chinese sugar cane, the *seed* thereof, syrup, molasses, rice dried fruit or potatoes, or any mixture of any or either of them." Violators of this law are subjected for each act of distillation to indictment as for misdemeanor. Penalty, fine and imprisonment—the fine not to be less than $500; the imprisonment not less than sixty days. Persons informing against the provisions of this act are also, to be deemed guilty of a distinct offence for every day or part of a day in which they shall be so offending. This act does not repeal the ordinance of the Convention. The latter expires by limitation on the 1st day of January, 1863.]

18 An act to construct a Railroad from Dallas, in Gaston county, by the way of Lincolnton, to Newton, in Catawba county.

19. An act to allow further time for the registration of Grants, Conveyances and other instruments.

20. An act for the benefit of Justice of the Peace, refugees from their counties.

21. An act to change the place of comparing the polls in the 44th Senatorial district.

22. An act to amend the charter of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio railroad.

23. An act to amend the charter of the Cheraw and Coalfields railroad company, as amended by an ordinance of the Convention.

24. An act to establish a Bank in the town of Lincolnton.

25. An act in relation to the Richmond manufacturing Company.

26. An act to incorporate the Swift Island Gold Mining Company.

27. An act to amend the charter of the Western Plank Road.

28. An act to incorporate the Macon leather company, in the county of Macon.

29. An act to amend an act, entitled "Militia Bill," ratified the 20th day of September, 1861.

[Repeals the provision requiring militia officers to drill in uniform, and enacts that "it shall be the duty of the Col. to assemble his regiment at least *once* a year for drill and review," and "it shall be the duty of the Captain to assemble his company for drill at least once in every three months in time of war, and once in every six months in time of peace." The law amended required two regimental reviews during the year, and company drills once a month in time of war—once in three months in time of peace.]

30 An act, to amend the 9th and 12th sections of chapter 101 of the Revised Code, entitled Roads, Ferries, and Bridges."

31. An act for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers.

[Provides for the appointment by the Governor of an agent, with the assimilated rank of Major, to reside in Richmond, Va., or elsewhere, as the necessities of the case may require, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Surgeon General, to visit the Hospitals daily, to ascertain the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers and supply them—to aid such as may deserve furloughs and discharges in procuring them, and to take charge of the North Carolina Depot of Medical Stores. The Governor is also authorized to appoint two more Surgeons to visit the camps and hospitals in this State and in Virginia (outside of Richmond) and perform similar duties.

He is also authorized to fill vacancies in the Medical staff of N. C. Regiments until permanent appointments are made by Confederate authority. The Surgeon General is directed to provide proper medical attention for soldiers returning to the State, afflicted with small-pox or other contagious diseases. He is also empowered to establish "way side hospitals," and a depot for the collection of medical supplies, hospital stores, clothing, &c., in Raleigh or elsewhere—$300,000 are appropriated for these purposes annually.]

32. An act to alter the line between Jackson and Transylvania counties.

33. An act to incorporate the Presbyterian publishing and printing company in the Town of Fayetteville.

34. An act to perfect certain grants in favor of Peyton & William Colvard.

35. An act to regulate the fees of Jailors.

[Amends the 38th section of the 102d chapter Revised Code, by authorizing the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, a majority of the justices being present, to fix the fees that jailors may receive for finding prisoners with the fuel and other articles required by law.

Amends also the 33d section of the same chapter by giving the same power to the County Courts to regulate the fees of County Surveyors in like manner.]

36. An act to provide ways and means for supplying the Treasury.

[Provides that the Public Treasurer shall issue, upon the faith and credit of the State, one million five hundred thousand dollars in Treasury notes, in five cent notes, ten cent notes, twenty five cent notes, fifty cent notes, seventy-five cent notes, one dollar, two dollar, and three dollar notes, redeemable on or before the 1st January, 1866. Also three millions more, in five dollar, ten dollar, twenty dollar, and fifty dollar notes; which notes shall be redeemable at the Treasury on or before the 1st of January, 1866, or fundable in six per cent coupon bonds, running twenty years. Fundable Treasury notes hereafter issued shall be fundable only in six per cent coupon bonds; and the Treasurer shall issue no more eight per cent bonds, except for fundable Treasury notes already issued by the Treasurer on the deposite of Treasury notes. All the fundable Treasury notes now on hand, signed, datep and numbered, shall have written or printed across the face the words, "fundable only in six per cent bonds," which notes shall be fundable at the pleasure of the holder, in the coupon bonds of the State, payable 1st January, 1892, bearing six per cent interest. The Treasurer to collect as speedily as possible the debt due to North Carolina, from the Confederate government and out of the money so collected, to pay off by the 1st of January, 1865, the State bonds bearing eight per cent interest, unless the holders will exchange them for six per cent bonds. Treasurer also to pay Banks temporary loans out of the money to be collected from the Confederate government.]

37. An act in relation to the supply of salt.

[Confirms a contract made by Messrs. N. W. Woodfin and G. W. Mordecai, on behalf of the State, with Stuart, Buchanan & Co., Saltville, Va., for the manufacture of salt, and provides for the sale of salt thus manufactured, at the cost of manufacture; authorizes the Governor to purchase 100,000 bushels of salt, at a reasonable price, to supply the immediate necessities of the people, also to be sold at prime cost. The Governor is also empowered, in his discretion, to purchase salt works, now in operation, and to have them worked on State account.]

38. An act to provide for the probate of wills and granting letters of Administration, when the county of the residence of Testators or Intestates, is in the possession of the enemy.

39 An act to establish the office of Auditor of Public accounts.

[Provides for the biennial election of an Auditor of Public Accounts, who shall give bond in the sum of twenty five thousand dollars, conditioned, for the faithful discharge of his duties, which are "to audit and adjust all accounts or claims against the State, arising out of the military service or in the civil administration of the Government; to ascertain and certify the amounts or balance, if any due thereon, with the vouchers and evidence, and file the same in the office of the Comptroller; to keep accounts in books prepared for that purpose of all claims so audited and adjusted, and of the public property in the custody or care of any officers or agents entrusted with the purchase or care of the same."

All claims against the State for expenses incurred for arming, equipping, subsistence and transportation of troops and munitions of war; bounty paid to said troops either in the military or naval service of the State, and other expenses incurred in the public defence, shall be audited and settled by the Auditor on principles of equity and justice, and according to the rules established in similar cases by the Board of Claims.

Upon the Auditor's certificates, the Governor will issue warrants on the Treasury in favor of claimants.

The Auditor's salary is fixed at $2,500 per annum, and he is authorized, if necessary, to employ two clerks at a salary of $1,000 each.

40. An act to alter the time of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, in the Sixth Judicial Circuit.

[The Superior Courts of the Sixth Judicial Circuit are to be held hereafter as follows, viz: The courts of Davie county on the fourth Monday in February and August; and those of Yadkin, Surry, Alleghany, Ashe, Wilkes, Alexander, Iredell, Union, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Rowan on the ensuing Monday's successively. The court of Mecklenburg county will continue for two weeks, being held on the 9th and 10th Monday's after the four Monday in February and August.

41. An act for the support of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina.

[Appropriates $139,000 for the purpose of supporting and maintaining the Insane Asylum for the years 1863-4, and to indemnify the Public Treasurer for $14,500 drawn from the Treasury over and above the amount appropriated by law for the years 1861-2.

The Treasurer is authorized to pay to the order of the Executive Committee, for the Insane Asylum, so much of the sum of $125,000 as may be necessary for its support for the years 1863-4; provided the aggregate amount for each year, shall not exceed the sum of $62,500.]

42. An act concerning the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

[Appropriates $15,000 yearly to the Asylum, from the Literary Fund, instead of $10,000, as heretofore. Also appropriates $1,500 to enlarge buildings and repair inclosures; and $500 to establish a department in which the male pupils may be taught shoemaking. The President and Directors are authorized to receive, as pupils, all white deaf mutes and blind, not physically or mentally imbecile, between the ages of seven and twenty-one years, charging for board, such only as are able to pay—tuition being free to all. The Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of this State are required to levy a tax $75 for each pupil for eight years; Provided that no such tax is to be levied when the pupil's parent or guardian pay said sum. In case of failure to levy said tax, the amount is to be paid by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, and deducted from the share of said county in the next distribution of the Common School Fund.]

43. An act to incorporate the town of Marion.

44. An act to amend section second of an ordinance of the Convention, ratified the 12th day of May, A. D., 1862, entitled an ordinance to repeal an ordinance passed at the present session of the Convention, entitled "an ordinance amendatory of an ordinance to raise North Carolina's quota of Confederate troops," passed and ratified the nineteenth day of February, A. D., 1862, and to extend the provisions as to bounty to certain other persons.

[Provides that "no person not a citizen of this State," shall receive the State bounty. This act applies to all volunteers who have not heretofore been paid their bounty.]

45. An act to amend an act entitled "an act for the relief of the banks and the people."

[Extends the provisions of the act, the title of which is recited, to the bank of Thomasville.]

46 An act to amend an act passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, A. D., 1861, Chapter 5, entitled "an act to enlarge the powers of the County Courts for raising revenue for county purposes."

[Edicts that the tax imposed by County Courts for county purposes, shall be in the same relative proportion as for State purposes upon the $100 valuation for everything where the tax is laid for State purposes according to valuation; and upon all subjects specifically taxed, the tax shall be in proportion to that levied for State purposes.]

47. An act concerning the county site of Mitchell.

[Provides that the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Mitchell County, a majority of the Justices being present, shall select another county site, which shall be called Davis, and shall authorize the holding of an election at which the people of the county shall decide whether "Calhoun" shall continue to be the county seat, or whether it shall be removed to the place selected by the magistrates as aforesaid. In the event of the removal of the county seat, the Chairman of the County Court is directed to reconvey to the donors all lands donated to him (at Calhoun) for the use of the people of said county; with the exception of such portions as may have been sold. In this case the donors are to be paid the amounts for which said lots respectively were sold. The usual provisions are made for the laying off the site selected into lots and streets, etc.]

48. An act to enable the incorporated towns of this State to lay additional taxes.

49. An act for the relief of such persons as may suffer from the burning of the Courthouse and records of Hertford county.

50. An act to authorize the Governor to employ slave labor in erecting fortifications and other works.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolution in favor of Philip G. Smith.
2. Resolution in favor of Wm. R. Lovell.
3. Resolution in favor of J. W. Alspaugh.
4. Resolution to purchase the Ordinances and Resolutions of the late Convention, for the use of the General Assembly.]
5. Resolution to prohibit the transportation of articles of prime necessity beyond the limits of the State.
6. Resolutions declaring the separation between the Confederate States and the United States final, and to sustain the President of the Confederate States and the Governor of North Carolina.
7. Resolution of thanks to the officers and soldiers of North Carolina.
8. Resolution expressing the satisfaction of the General Assembly with the spirit of the people in sustaining the war, and with the conduct of our troops.
9. Resolution in relation to the secret proceedings of the General Assembly.
10 Resolution requesting the Governor to correspond with Railroad and other Companies, in relation to the transportation of salt from Wilmington, &c.
11. Resolution in favor of S. S. Hicks.
12. Resolution in favor of Thomas E. and C. M. Skinner Jr.
13. Resolution in favor of Solomon Pool.
14 Resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to urge a repeal of certain clauses of the Military Exemption Act of the Confederate Congress.

[The clauses proposed to be repealed, exempt from conscription the owners of twenty or more negroes; of five hundred head of cattle or sheep; or of two hundred and fifty head of horses or mules.]

15. Resolution on printing the Inaugural Address of his Excellency, Gov. Vance.
16. Resolution in favor of Benj. Fitz Randolph.
17. Resolution in favor of John Blaylock.
18. Resolution in favor of Joseph Welch.
19. Resolutions to employ free persons of color on fortifications, &c.
20 Resolutions protesting against the burning of Cotton in Eastern North Carolina.
21. Resolution in favor of T. H. Hill.
22. Resolution in favor of James S. Ives.
23. Resolution in relation to the seizure and transportation from the State, of R. J. Graves, a citizen of Orange county.
24. Resolution in relation to the bills of this session of the Legislature.
25. Resolution to pay expenses of Commissioners to Richmond.
26. Resolution in favor of G. W. Crumpler, late Sheriff of the County of Sampson.
27. Resolution in favor of Lewis Williamson.
28. Resolutions on the "Roll of Honor."
29. Resolution in favor of the Door Keepers.
30. Resolution in favor of the Principal Clerks of the House and Senate.
31. Resolution protesting against the seizure of Iron by the Confederate government, belonging to the State of North Carolina, and now in the possession of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co.
32. Resolution to pay the officers and privates of Capt. J. W. F. Banks' Company for their services.
33. Resolution in favor of the Engrossing Clerks of the present session of the General Assembly.
34. A resolution in reference to a fund in the hands of the Board of Claims.
35. Resolution requiring the Governor to appoint Commissioners to examine and report the condition of the agency of Cherokee Lands, as connected with Turnpike Roads in Jackson county.
36. Resolution in favor of W. A. Meroney, Sheriff of Davie county.
37. Resolution in favor of C. P. Bryson.
38. Resolution in reference to the Auditor of Public Accounts.
39. Resolutions declaring the offices of Adjutant General, Attorney General, and Solicitor for the 4th Judicial Circuit vacant.

THE BATTLE OF CANE HILL.

All our information from Arkansas convinces us that the reports of the Federal Generals of the late battle at Cane Hill, in Arkansas, published by us yesterday, are, as usual, falsifications, and that they were, in fact, soundly thrashed, and not only suffered much more largely than Gen. Hindman's forces, but were driven from the field. We have conversed with an influential Missourian, direct from Gen. Holmes's headquarters, who gives us the substance of Gen. Hindman's official report, from which we arrive at a very different conclusion from that conveyed by the Federal reports.

The battle raged fiercely all day—our forces attacking the enemy, who were posted at Cane Hill, supposed to be 25 000 strong. The latter were finally driven from the field, and pursued to within eight miles of Fayetteville, when our forces fell back to their supply depot, between Cane Hill and Van Buren. We captured three hundred prisoners, including Gen Hubbard, and a large number of officers, four stand of colors, wagons loaded with thirty-one hundred complete suits of clothing, with some artillery which the enemy was compelled to abandon after dismounting the pieces. The Federal loss in killed and wounded was about one thousand; the Confederate loss in killed, wounded and missing, about three hundred. After the battle the enemy sent in a flag of truce requesting a cessation of hostilities for twelve hours, and permission to bury their dead, which was acceded to.

Gen. Steene and Col Chappel, of the Missouri troops, were killed. The report that Col Clark was killed is unfounded. A number of subordinate officers were also among our list of casualties, whose names we were unable to procure.

Our friends in Arkansas regard the result as a decided success; the fruit of which will be to inspire Gen. Holmes' army with confidence in their officers and themselves, and check the invaders who are seeking to ravage the State. At latest advices the opposing forces were occupying positions on the opposite side of Cane Hill, which is the Eastern spur of Boston Mountain.
Memphis Appeal.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT AT THE BATTLE OF NEUSE RIVER BRIDGE ON THE 17TH.—OFFICIAL.

Company A, Capt Walker. Wounded—S L Highsmith, slightly in hip; A B Harrison, slightly in knee.

Company B, Capt Hobson. Wounded—Lieut Swinson, slightly; Corp'l Wood, slightly; Privates O A Smith, seriously; Jas A Brown, seriously; T L Thornton slightly.

Company C, Lt Branch com'd'g. Wounded—Lt Branch, slightly; Privates, W E Robinson, seriously in bowels; A Southerland, seriously in side; David H James, slightly in head; David R Watson, slightly in side.

Company D, Capt McDonald. Killed—James A Smith. Wounded—Corp'l Conly, slightly, in leg; Private R M Corrie, slightly; W J Hair, slightly, arm; James West, slightly, hand. Missing, Private Augustus Musslewhite.

Company E, Lt Pope commanding: no casualities.

Company F, Capt Norment. Wounded—Serg't J C Faulk, slightly; Privates W & M S Baxley, seriously; Jesse Brewer, seriously.

Company G, Lt Chinnis. Commanding. Wounded—Privates J B Jolly, slightly; W A Ward seriously; N J Thompson, Marley Merritt, John Arnold, T A Fairfax, slightly.

Company H, Lt Bamberger, com'd'g. Killed—Privates Wm P Frink, Nathan Little. Wounded—Serg't Brown, slightly; Privates Eli Sasser, David R Gare, Wm Batten, Calvin Odom, John C Cartwright, slightly.

Company I, Capt Sloan. Killed—Charles Carver.—Wounded—Lt C T Guy, slightly; Privates John W Allen, seriously in arm; D Davis, slightly; Jno A Guy, slightly in foot; Oliver Hall, slightly, hands and face; H J Jones seriously, head; T J Powers, seriously in thigh; J D Pope, seriously in thigh; L B Tew, slightly in side. Missing—Private M Parter.

Company K, Capt Underwood. Killed—Lt Boykin.—Wounded—Serg't Elliott, slightly in hand; Corp'ls Bradshaw and Stone, slightly; Privates A Branch, severely; T Royals, severely; R Warren, slightly; S H Chesnut, slightly. Missing—Privates W R Jordan, W A Stricklin, M Pope.

Total, killed 5—wounded—50—Missing—5—grand total 60.

Foster's Operations in North Carolina Conceded a Failure.

The N. Y. *Herald*, of 26th of December says editorially:

The brilliant series of operations under General Foster, of which we published such an interesting account yesterday, would form one of the most satisfactory chapters in the history of the war if the objects in view had been serious or well considered. Whilst, however, they will serve as lasting memorials of the courage and unflinching endurance of our brave soldiers, as well as of the energy and strategic skill of their commander, they will have to be classed amongst the many ill-directed efforts which have distinguished this campaign on our side. What, we ask, have been the actual results of the expedition? Three or four bridges destroyed, a few miles of railway and telegraph lines torn up and a quantity of property uselessly consigned to the flames.—Every military man knows that the interruption of the rebel lines of communication thus effected can be repaired in a few days, or in a week at the farthest; so all that has been gained by the sacrifices in men and money which the expedition has cost is the destruction of property to the amount, as it is stated, of a million of dollars, the loss of which can in no way seriously damage or cripple the internal defences of the enemy.

The expedition should never have been attempted unless it was intended to hold the railroad junction at Goldsboro', which commands the Atlantic seaboard line and constitutes the channel through which Richmond receives its supplies from Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. The only result of the late effort will be to arouse the attention of the rebels to the importance of concentrating such a force there as will defy any further attempts on our part to cut this important link in their line of communication except with an overwhelming force. It is the more to be regretted from the evidence which it has afforded of the facility with which under proper conditions, this long coveted object might have been effected. But the attempt and the failure of a piece with all the other brilliant efforts of Washington generalship. What a pity that so much dash and heroism on the part of both officers and men should have been thrown away on an enterprise which, like the assault on the enemy's lines at Fredericksburg, was destined from the first to be fruitless.

A Yankee Account of Butler's Atrocities in New Orleans.

We find in the New York *World*, of the 22d inst., the following remarkable admissions in regard to Butler's misrule in New Orleans:

The Union cause in New Orleans, it would appear from the statements of a gentleman recently arrived from there, is not in a very prosperous condition, and is not likely to be under the rule of Gen. Butler. He informs us that a great portion of the leading people of the city, who were not unfavorably disposed toward the Federal Government, and who would have rendered efficient aid to the Union cause under other circumstances, have been almost hopelessly alienated by the despotic, corrupt, and speculative course pursued by the United States officers in that city. He says Gen. Butler is thoroughly and intensely hated by the people of the place, and that the Federal troops there, with the exception, perhaps, of a favored New England regiment, detest him. Our informant says when going to his office he used to pass from his house to his carriage between a file of soldiers, then two soldiers would mount the driver's seat with loaded Minnie rifles and with pistols, and then the carriage is driven surrounded by a troop of horsemen, two deep, to his office. Latterly he resides nearer his office, and walks to it through a file of soldiers. Wherever he goes he is guarded, and he is never seen where an assault could well be made upon him or a shot fired at him.

Our informant states that the system of speculation carried on by parties connected with Gen. Butler is hardly credible. The supreme power of Gen. Butler over the liberties and property of the people is used daily and grossly to enable those connected with him to accumulate wealth. It was stated that on a certain occasion Butler, having previously notified the Union planters that their sugar and cotton would be sold for them by the Government, announced an auction for selling a large quantity of sugar that had been sent down the river. A day or two before the sale, however, Gen Butler issued an order that he would only allow U. S. currency to be paid as purchase money, and, as a consequence, green-backs went to 15 or 16 per ct. prem., and the whole lot of sugar—about 1800 hhds.—was bid off by Butler & Co., a firm having for its head a brother of Gen. Butler, and credited to the U. S. Government on their books. The planters were informed that on proving themselves Union men they would receive their pay at the close of the war from the United States Government.

In such transactions, too, a Boston man is paid five per cent. for selling the commodities. It was said on good authority that Butler & Co. have credited to the United States about two millions of dollars as the proceeds of confiscated property which has been sold to the credit of the government. In other words, Gen. Butler, on behalf of the government, has charged Butler & Co. with goods to that value of confiscated property belonging to the government. Gen. Butler sells for the government and Butler & Co. buy for themselves. It was intimated by the people generally that if that amount was charged to them, there had probably been a good deal more delivered. On one occasion, it is stated, Butler & Co. bought up all the liquors they could in New Orleans. They were five or six days making their purchases, and when they had concluded them Gen. Butler issued an order forbidding any further manufacturing of liquor in that department, and a few days after issued an order forbidding any officer to drink liquor at any public room in the city on penalty of being recommended to the War Department to be discharged. Liquor of all kinds consequently went up to a high figure, and it was a very gratifying operation for Butler & Co. An instance is mentioned of a citizen of New Orleans who went up the river and returned with about sixty-five hogsheads of sugar, which he had bought. On its arrival Gen. Butler seized it, sold it on the levee, and credited it to the government. The owner was informed that if he could prove that he bought the sugar of Union men, he could get his pay from the United States for it.

There are four negro regiments being raised, and a fifth in process of formation. There are many fine crops of sugar cane in the vicinity, which cannot be gathered on account of the want of negroes and mules to do the work. The mules have also been taken for military work; and besides this the people are disheartened and reckless of their property. They prefer it to be destroyed rather than to go into Butler's hands. There is no planting of sugar or cotton crops this year. Men owning property in New Orleans would rather see it burnt than to see it robbed from them as well as from the government. Next year will wind up pretty much the whole sugar and cotton crop of Louisiana. The negroes do a good deal of work for the government. They are placed to examine passes, and you must be very deferential to them if you would be well treated. Men worth thousands of dollars in New Orleans are seen passing through the streets under a guard of negroes.

The United States officers, it is stated, take any residence in the city for which they conceive a fancy. One day Gen. Butler, in looking for a house, went to one of the most palatial private residences in the city, and announced his intention (as he was very much pleased with it and with the furniture) of appropriating it to his own use. The owner, however, objected, and proved himself not to be a citizen of the United States, but a Frenchman, which fortunate fact saved him his house. So Gen. Butler went then to a residence he had previously seen and took his apartments there, telling the lady living there, when she protested and asked where she should go, that she might occupy the negro quarters if she liked.

The North Becoming Tired of War—A Convention of all the States Demanded.

We extract the following from an editorial in the New York Herald, on the "State of the Country":

We are approaching the end of the second year of the war; the government has expended over a thousand millions of money; two hundred thousand loyal soldiers have been sacrificed in their heroic devotion to the Union cause; we have, in round numbers, an army of a million of men in the field, a navy numbering between three and four hundred vessels of war, and employing thirty thousand men; we are spending hardly less than three millions of dollars a day, and, while a bill providing for another thousand millions of public debt is pending before Congress: our tax-paying people, in contemplation of all these heavy burdens, and disheartened by reported disasters and failures, are earnestly inquiring, what are our prospects.

Under the existing condition of things, we can only answer that our prospect are gloomy enough. We have fought many bloody battles; the Union forces have effected a lodgment here and there in every rebellious State; several doubtful States, by hard fighting, have been reclaimed, and yet we have hardly accomplished more than a break here and there through the crust of the rebellion. Its heart, only one hundred and twenty miles from Washington, remains untouched, and each succeeding effort to reach it has thus far only resulted in disappointment, disasters and disgrace. The violent and fanatical abolition measures of the last Congress have refused all parties and all classes in the revolted States into the party of resistance to the last extremity; while the late repulse of the most powerful army of the Union has revived the hopes of the rebel leaders in the early settlement of the war in their favor through European intervention. There is every reason to apprehend, too, unless we give some heavy and crushing blows to this rebellion before the return of Spring, that Mr. Lincoln will have to meet Louis Napoleon as an active ally to the rebels, or submit to his suggestions of peace upon the basis of an independ

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1863.

From the Daily Journal of Monday, 6th inst.

☞The most important news we have to lay before our readers to-day, is to be found in our telegraph column. The official dispatches from Gen. BRAGG at Murfreesboro', where he has been fighting and driving ROSENCRANZ before him for several days, and that from Gen. PEMBERTON, at Vicksburg, are highly gratifying It does not, however, appear that the fighting at either place had ceased, and of course we are as yet unable to report the final result. We can only hope that our forces have had continued successes at both places.

Various reports were rife here yesterday relative to another advance of the enemy from Newbern, and one that a large Yankee force was reported about landing at Swansboro'. We have been unable to trace these reports to anything reliable, and therefore presume there is not much foundation for them, though at the same time we take it for granted that our military commanders are on the alert to meet any emergency.

The Raleigh *Progress* of Saturday last says that it has "been put in possession of very important news, by reliable authority, to the effect that nine steamers and four sailing vessels passed up the Chowan river on Monday night last, and on Tuesday night took on board, at Holly's Wharf, on the Chowan, 5000 infantry, their destination being for Newbern to reinforce Foster. The fleet left Holly's Wharf on Wednesday morning, and it is the impression of our informant that the design of Foster is to make a raid on the Wilmington Road at or near Rocky Mount, while the main force will make for Goldsboro', and take the W. & W. R. R. to Wilmington. By the raid on the W. R. R. at Rocky Mount, reinforcements from Weldon and Petersburg would be cut off. Our informant had a conversation with a Yankee deserter who was in the advance company from Suffolk to Holly's Wharf, and who informed him that 5000 infantry was destined to take the Wilmington Road at all hazards.

"On their march (said the deserter) from Suffolk to Holly's Wharf, one company of artillery and one cavalry acted as an advance guard, so afraid were they that some of Gen. Pryor's forces would attack them — After the infantry were embarked the artillery and cavalry returned to Suffolk. The deserter said there were about 6,000 men, recruits, at Suffolk, (infantry) with four artillery and two cavalry companies. That there were only four fortifications around the town, and only two of them had any guns on them, and they only two pieces each. Our informant saw the steamer and vessels when they went up and saw them leave with troops on board. Therefore the news is perfectly reliable and our authorities ought to act at once."

There may be foundation for the report published above, but we must not place too much faith in the reports of deserters.

We also find the following in last Saturday's *State Journal*. There may, after all, be some truth in the various reports, but it is hardly probable the enemy would land at Swansboro' to march on Wilmington — A few days more and we shall probably know more about this movement. About the time they get ready to move out they will probably hear of our success in the West, and again take the back track:

More Rumors from Below.

Our vigilant Kinston correspondent calls attention to the rumors of the enemy's movements about Newbern. If our military authorities but keep their eyes as thoroughly open as those of our correspondent, the enemy can steal no march upon us. Of course our correspondent gives the following items as mere rumors:

KINSTON, Jan. 2, 1863

EDITOR STATE JOURNAL: We have just heard startling news from below. It is reported upon what is said to be pretty good authority that the enemy are coming up the Neuse river in their gun boats and transports. It is the opinion of some that their object is to land a heavy force at the mouth of Big Swift Creek, on the north side of the Neuse, and make a feint in this direction, while a land force will march towards Wilmington by the way of Swansboro', On low county.

I give you this news as I receive it. It may be true or it may not, but I am really fearful that there is some fire as well as smoke.

It is also reported, and many believe it to be true, that the Abolitionists are landing a heavy land force at Swansboro' from Morehead city, to move against Wilmington in the rear.

THE news from the West this morning is not such as we had hoped it would be. Yet it is by no means as bad as it might have been. BRAGG attacked the enemy on the 30th ult., and was successful for several days.— But, from Gen. B's last dispatch, it appears the enemy was ascertained to have been, or was being, heavily reinforced, and unable to resist longer, as a prudent measure, he retired from Murfreesboro' in good order, bringing off about 4 000 prisoners, ordnance, &c., captured from the enemy, which had arrived at Chattanooga — Gen. Bragg telegraphs from Tullahoma on the 5th, to the war office at Richmond, stating that "being unable to dislodge the enemy from his entrenchments, and hearing of reinforcements being sent him, I retired from his front night before last, [night of the 3d inst.] He has not followed. My cavalry is close on his front."

Whether Gen. Bragg will have to fall back still further or not, has yet to be learned. Tullahoma, in a direct line, is about 35 miles from Murfreesboro', and about 50 miles from Chattanooga. It is probable, if the enemy follows him, he will make a stand at the first favorable point. Whether Gen. Bragg succeeds in whipping Rosencranz out of Tennessee or not, depends a good deal on the number of his forces. He has, however, already gained a decided victory. This everybody must concede. We wish to God it could have been more complete. We must wait with patience for the final result. We hope for the best, and trust in God and our brave men for a complete success.

The news of the loss of the Monitor—the Federal iron-clad that fought the Merrimac in Hampton Roads last spring, and has had so much importance attached to her ability to sweep everything before her, together with the disaster which occurred to the Galena, another Federal iron-clad, off Hatteras, as given by a flag of truce at Petersburg, go far to make up for our late partial failure to drive the vandals from Tennessee.

These vessels are supposed to have been intended to operate with Foster's army in an advance on Wilmington. Really our people have much to thank God for, in destroying and disabling so effectually these two sea dogs of destruction.

King Abraham has issued his emancipation proclamation. Of course it will have a powerful effect in putting up the price of negroes.

The lying telegrams from the Northern papers, relative to the Murfreesboro' fight, and the occupation of that town by the enemy on the 2d inst., will be read with all due allowance. They cannot help lying right out.— Even the New York Herald says it is false.

From Vicksburg, we have nothing. We feel anxious to know how matters stand there.

The Raleigh *Progress* says it is rumored that Brute Butler has been placed in command at Newbern. If so, we suppose that "Gov." Stanly has become disgusted with the conduct of his kinsmen and old associates, in refusing to bow before his majesty, and prefers to give place to a more despicable reptile than even himself, who will have the courage to carry out his brutish practices a little more effectually than he was enabled to do in New Orleans. But after all we are inclined to doubt the rumor.

No tidings have been received of the advance of Foster's army from Newbern, or of a landing of the enemy at Swansboro', up to twelve o'clock to-day; and, with the present prospects of a storm, we do not suppose we shall hear any more from them for several days— perhaps several weeks.—*Daily Journal, 6th.*

We have been hoping to be able to lay before our readers the reports of the operations in the vicinity of Goldsboro', but as yet have only seen the general report of Major General G. W. SMITH, which has already been published by us.

We find in a late number of the *State Journal* a statement of the afternoon fight at Goldsboro', which we learn from our officers engaged on that occasion is correct, as follows:

"On Wednesday morning, the 17th, the enemy in force, estimated at 25,000 men and 75 pieces of artillery, seized on the railroad under cover of a most terrific fire of shell, and succeeded in burning the railroad bridge, defended by Pool's battalion, and part of Gen. Evan's brigade. Gen. Clingman held the county bridge nearly a mile above. With the four regiments composing his brigade he crossed the river in the afternoon. The enemy's line of battle extended along the railroad for a mile and a half, sheltered by its high embankments and powerful batteries in position. In his front for a mile, stretched a swamp. General Clingman having, on the day previous, made a reconnoissance of the grounds, carried two of his regiments, 51st and 52d N. C., by a flank march down the bank of the river and put them into position within less than 300 yards of the enemy's right wing, and instructed them to lie down, not to mind the enemy's fire, and not to return it, until they should hear his attack on the left, then to rise with a shout and charge the enemy's line. This order they obeyed in spite of a most terrific fire against them.

Gen. Clingman then carried his other two regiments, the 8th and 26th N. C., with two field pieces commanded by Lieut. Fuller, by a circuitous road for nearly two miles, and fell upon the enemy's left flank. The Yankees suddenly abandoned the line of the railroad, strong as it was, and massed their forces along a hill in front. The fire was kept up vigorously on both sides until darkness ended it. Then, notwithstanding his immense superiority in artillery and numbers, the enemy retreated rapidly and in great disorder, leaving baggage, muskets and horses as he went; and making 18 or 20 miles, in his retreat, before day light.— Prisoners paroled by them on their way back say the Yankee officers declared that but for this attack, they would have taken Goldsboro'. The result of this shows the great importance of attacking the invaders with vigor."

With reference to the transactions of the earlier part of the day, and the circumstances under which the Railroad bridge was burnt, we add a few words, because certain correspondents, in their efforts to give credit to the troops of another State, unjustly blame the brigade of Gen. CLINGMAN.

From conversation with those who ought to know, we learn that Gen. CLINGMAN, early in the morning of that day, was ordered by Gen. SMITH to join Gen. EVANS and his brigade in making a reconnoisance in force against the enemy. From undoubted authority we learn that Gen. EVANS and his brigade arrived in Goldsboro' that morning, by Rail Road from Mosely-Hall, as early as sunrise. It was soon after ascertained that the enemy were approaching in great force, and Gen. CLINGMAN was ordered by Gen. EVANS to go on and fight them, and assured that he, (Gen. EVANS,) would follow immediately and support him. For some reason, however, Gen. EVANS' troops did not go forward across the bridge, as expected.

From Gen. SMITH'S report it appears that the Rail Road bridge was not burnt until 2 o'clock, P. M. As this bridge is distant less than three miles from Goldsboro' we do not see why, in a period of seven hours which elapsed after the arrival of the troops of General EVANS' brigade, they were not marched to the point across the bridge to aid the troops on that side. We learn that it was urged that they should do so, but they were not moved forward.

Gen'l Clingman had under his command two regiments of his own brigade—the 8th and 51st N. C. T., and the 52d N. C. T., from Gen'l Pettigrew's brigade. With these and no artillery, he kept in check the entire army of the enemy, at least twenty thousand strong, with upwards of seventy pieces of artillery, advancing as they did, against him on three different roads. It was not until after twelve o'clock, and after Gen. Clingman was informed that Evans' brigade had advanced down the Railroad to aid Col. Pool's battallion at the Rail road bridge, that he retired with his regiments under a heavy fire of the enemy, in good order, to the county bridge, which he held.

It is not our purpose to censure any one, but we think that if Gen. Evans' brigade had moved in the morning across the river, a distance of only three miles, which they could certainly have done in less than five hours, they might, in co-operation with Gen Clingman's command, have repulsed the enemy and saved the bridge. But if they could not promptly have done this, certainly the correspondents of the South Carolina papers ought not to blame General Clingman, if his brigade alone was not sufficient. We learn further that in the afternoon Gen. Clingman crossed the river alone with his four regiments, the 61st N. C. T. having joined him, to attack the enemy. No other troops joined his command until the enemy had been driven from the line of the Railroad, along which they had been drawn up in line of battle. Subsequently Gen. Evans' brigade did cross the river and take position in line between the right and left wings of Gen. Clingman's brigade.

We have said this much as an act of justice to the North Carolina troops, who, on that day, made the attack which induced the enemy to retreat so suddenly.— We hope to be able to publish the official reports soon

THE going down of the famous "Monitor" has even a deeper significance than is involved in the loss of that once formidable craft. It is this:—All the new fleet of iron-clads intended to operate upon our Atlantic and Gulf coasts are "Monitors," that is, they are built on the Monitor pattern, with some deviation in the details, but no departure from the external model, or general principles, or distribution of weight and forces.— Now, if it be found upon trial, that the assertions of English authorities in regard to the unseaworthiness of these vessels is true, then the new Yankee iron clad navy is shorn of nearly all its terrors. The loss of the Monitor and the wreck of the Galena, (the latter not a Monitor) goes far to confirm the English opinion, which had already derived some strength from the return to Fortress Monroe, in a damaged condition, of the Passaic, one of the new, improved, double-rectified and thrice invincible productsof the *genius* of that most complete humbug of the age, hot-air Ericcson, a man who tried to palm off upon the world a caloric engine as his invention, although it had been used and abandoned forty years ago at coal mines in Scotland, and who now claims the credit of adapting revolving turrets to iron clad vessels, although diagrams of far superior vessels had been published years before in Blackwood's Magazine. These turretted vessels, or the idea of them had been years ago before the British and French naval authorities, and yet even Louis Napoleon himself, who is *not* an old fogy, has been so convinced of their unseaworthiness that the French navy, emulous of all improvements, does not contain one "Monitor," although the first to startle the world with the actual fact, as well as the first idea of an armored ship.

WE AGAIN respectfully call the attention of persons at a distance to our terms for advertising in the *Journal*, The cash must accompany the copy of advertisement. We are desirous of receiving all the patronage we can in every branch of our business, but the money must be paid in advance. We cannot afford to keep accounts.

☞The blockaders on our coast shelled the hammocks in the neighborhood of Wrightsville Sound on Saturday last. It is supposed they were hunting for "masked batteries."

We also learn that they captured a small schooner on Friday last.

A NEW POST OFFICE has been established in Edgecombe county, N. C., at Whitaker's Turnout, on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.

WHY did General BRAGG fall back from Murfreesboro'? is the question now most frequently asked. We think the explanation may be found in the fact that General BRAGG was not fool enough to let ROSENCRANZ catch him in the same sort of trap in which LEE caught BURNSIDE. ROSENCRANZ, who, if not the most scientific, is certainly the most wiley and enterprising of the Abolition Generals, had prepared entrenchments in the rear of his first position, to which, if defeated, he could retire and await reinforcements, and from behind which he could safely retort the check suffered by BURNSIDE at Fredericksburg, and where, at all events, he could await reinforcements. BRAGG found the position beyond his power successfully to assail—he found ROSENCRANZ accumulating a force to operate on his flank, and he resolved neither to be caught sacrificing his men in trying to do what their numerical strength was inadequate to, nor jeopardize the fruits of his recent victory by awaiting, in a weak position, the pleasure of a fortified enemy, constantly receiving reinforcements.— He retired to Wartrace, and will probably fall back to Tullahoma. Wartrace is at the junction of the Nashville and Chattanooga Road with a short branch to Shellyville, and is probably about twenty miles from Murfreesboro'; Tullahoma is on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad at its junction with the McMinnville and Manchester R. R, and is about thirty-five miles from Murfreesboro'. At Tullahoma, if not at Wartrace, the position of things will be reversed. General Bragg can calmly adopt his own course—his position will give him that opportunity.

ACCORDING to the Superintendent's notice the Mail Train on the W. & W. R. R., will leave at 2½ o'clock, to-morrow morning, and pass over Neuse River Bridge for the first time since its destruction by the Yankee Vandals in their recent advance on Goldsboro'.

WE are requested to state that the ladies of the other portions of our State having failed to join the ladies of Wilmington in the Gunboat purchase, the lady who holds the list for this town will be glad to refund the amount to those who paid their subscription, or will apply it to whatever charitable object the contributors may designate.

How the Accident Happened.

The Yankee people and their Government and Congress have been very much concerned to discover how the untoward accident came to take place at Fredericksburg. The Congressional Committee is, we believe, still employed in this occult investigation.

The investigation by the Committee has brought out the following testimony as given by a Yankee paper:

Gen. Woodbury, [familiarly known in Wilmington,] testifies that he did not receive information in time as to the movement which was about to be made. "The Quartermaster's Department was almost destitute of means. With the very short notice given him, there was only one possible way of supplying the army with a pontoon train in time. Had the emergency been made known to him in any manner he would have disregarded the forms of service and seized teams, teamsters and wagon masters for instant service wherever he could find them, but he had no warrant for such a course, which, after all could only have been carried out by the authority of the General-in-Chief."

Gen. Meigs, Quartermaster, testifies that he did his best to forward the pontoons; that the time was too short in which to send them. Gen. Halleck, being examined, declared that he did not hold himself responsible for anything more than to give the order. He did not consider it his business to see it carried out, but then he it was Gen. Burnside's business to look after the pontoons in Washington. This is cool. Burnside was suddenly placed in command of a large army, and was to leave it and go to Washington to look after pontoons which Halleck and Meigs had already undertaken to send him, and when the Secretary of War, too, was there to see the matter attended to! Burnside indeed says that as he had thought the authorities would have neglected it he would have sent his own officers for the pontoons. But Halleck deceived him, and never informed him that he would not or could not do what he had promised.

Gen. Sumner swears that he "could have taken Fredericksburg and the heights on the other side of it at any time within three days after his arrival if the pontoons had been there. General Sumner adds that the army was "demoralized" in consequence of the battle, and that "there was a great deal too much croaking and not sufficient confidence." Gen. Franklin testifies that if the pontoons had been ready at the time of the arrival of the army the troops "would have immediately crossed the river, driving away the enemy—perhaps five hundred or one thousand men—and they would have occupied those very heights they had to attack, and the crossing would have been permanent and successful." Again he says: "I would like to impress as firmly upon the Committee as it is firmly impressed upon my mind the fact that this whole disaster has resulted from the delay in the arrival of the pontoons. Whoever is responsible for that delay is responsible for all the disasters which have followed. This is plain speaking.— And he adds, that he does not believe they could have crossed at the time they did, had the enemy chosen to prevent it. Gen. Hooker deposes, that Halleck or Meigs, promised to have the pontoons down and everything ready in three days. When Sumner arrived there were only five hundred rebels at Fredericksburg; "but," he adds, "the same mishap was made there that had been made all along through this war."

From Gen. Halleck's own testimony it does not appear that he is of any use whatever at Washington.— He acts the part of a mere clerk, copying orders, but not seeing that they are carried out. He neither plans campaigns, nor gives efficient assistance to the Generals who do plan and fight them.

For the Journal.

CAMP OF THE 51ST REG'T N. C. T., December 26th, 1862.

At a meeting of the officers of the 51st Reg't N. C. T., called for the purpose of expressing their deep regret of the loss of the late Lt. Solomon Boykin, of Co K, 51st Reg't N. C. T., Major Hector McKeithan was called to the Chair, and Capt. W. S. Norment requested to act as Secretary.

Capt. George Shaw, Lt. W. F. Murphy and Lt. E. Southerland were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions.

Said Committee, after a brief absence, reported the following which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his divine wisdom, to remove from us our late friend and brother officer, Lt. Solomon Boykin, who died on the 18th inst., from the effects of a wound received from the explosion of a shell in an engagement with the enemy near Neuse River Bridge, on the 17th, inst. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Lt. Boykin the country has lost a brave officer and a good man, one who was always punctual to every duty.

Resolved, That while we bow with meekness to the blow yet we cannot but express our admiration of his many endearing qualities, both as a Christian and a Soldier.

Resolved That we offer our humble condolence to the family and friends of the deceased, and while we mourn in common with them, over so good and brave a man, yet it is some consolation to know that our loss is his eternal gain. For

He died the death,
The noblest death of all—
The Christian's and the Soldier's.

HECTOR McKEITHAN, Ch'm.

WM. S. NORMENT, Sec'y.

Fayetteville Observer and Biblical Recorder please copy.

STUMP SOUND, N. C., January 6th, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of several articles of clothing received from the following individuals:

Miss Lina J Foy,	5	pair socks.
Mrs. Laura Shepard,	3	pair socks.
" E. H. Saddlin,	1	lot of clothing.
" Clara Williams,	1	" clothes.
Miss Sue Humphrey,	4	pair socks.
S. D. Walton,	1	" "
Miss Martha Whitehurst,	1	pair socks.
Mrs. M. C. Whitehurst,	6	blankets and 1 pair socks.
Mr. Gornto,	1	lot of clothes.
E. Edens,		" "
Mrs. Jarves,		" "
" Everett,		" "
Mr. Mason,		" "
Mrs. Hill King,		" "
" Jenkins,		" "
Mr. Farr,		" "
Mr. Stokeley,		" "

I know Messrs. Editors, my boys will ever fight hard and well, as long as they have, as heretofore, the gratifying assurance of those dear ones at home, especially the fair sex, who have manifested such a great desire that they be fed and clad well.

Hoping that we will some day be permitted to acknowledge the receipt in a more formal manner,

I remain yours,
Very respectfully,
W. T. BENNETT,
Capt. Co. B, 51 Reg't N. C. T.

We are indebted to one of the members of the family for the following extract of a letter received from Col. DeSaussure:— *Charleston Courier.*

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., December 21, 1862.

My Dear ——: We have had a very severe campaign beginning in July last and ending (as I believe it has) in the battle of Fredericksburg. We have suffered from heat, thirst and scarcity of food; from cold, want of clothing, shelter and a plenty of hard fighting against great odds. I thought the carnage at Sharpsburg was awful, but we piled up the vile Yankee dead on Saturday, the 13th instant, in such numbers that on Sunday and Monday (the two days they remained in front of us) they actually made breastworks for their own pickets out of the dead bodies of their comrades.

They sent over by flag of truce a party to bury their dead, and I understand buried thirteen hundred in front of our position—Marye's Hill. We hear that the larger portion of their army has left, and that a small force is watching us from the other side of the river; dreading an advance by Gen. Lee on Washington.

My regiment subscribed seven hundred and sixty five dollars for the relief of the sufferers in Fredericksburg.

I am happy to say that, through the kind exertions of our friends at home, our brigade is all well clothed now, and will need nothing more until spring, unless it is a few pairs of shoes. Our army is in fine health, and if we had had this army in its present numbers and condition at Sharpsburg, we would have annihilated McClellan's Army of the Potomac. DeSaussure Burroughs, Dr. Wallace, James Davis, my Orderly, Clarkson and myself, are all quite well; also, Hugh Garden, who has just paid me a visit to-day.

I am yours, affectionately,
W. D. DESAUSSURE

Gen. Stuart's Late Raid

Gen. Stuart returned from his late raid on New Year's evening, having been absent about ten days, during which time he visited Dumfries, where he made the capture before mentioned, and then proceeded up the Potomac in the direction of Alexandria. Arriving at Selectman's Ford, on the Occoquan, he encountered a large force of the enemy's cavalry, which he routed, they scattering their blankets and overcoats in their confusion. The expedition then proceeded to the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, where they burnt the railroad bridge over Accotink Creek, from thence to Annandale, and then to within seven miles of Alexandria. There he destroyed a large quantity of the Federal stores.

At this point Stuart's telegraph operator telegraphed to Gen Meigs, at Washington, (the Yankee Quartermaster General) that, "if he could not furnish more and better transportation, he (Stuart) could not take the trouble to come after supplies, as it was too much trouble to haul them away." Gen. S. then took the route of the Landoun and Hampshire Railroad. At Fairfax Court House he was fired upon by the Yankees with artillery, when he retired, and going up to Aldie, routed a force of the enemy's cavalry, taking some prisoners. He proceeded thence to Warrenton, and then to camp. His troops supplied themselves with clothing, arms, &c., in abundance. His prisoners number altogether about 300, and the quantity of stores destroyed was very large.—*Richmond Dispatch, 3d inst.*

A swarm of thieves and plunderers follow in the wake of Northern armies. They are the gamesters and jailbirds and gamblers of Northern cities. They are like the sporting gentlemen who accompany Bragg's army, fleecing officers and soldiers. These are the characters who supposed they had stolen the last will and testament of George Washington, who removed the gravestones from Jamestown, who stole the silver plates from coffins in the old cemetery in North Carolina. Those were not camp followers, however, who made negro men in North Mississippi perpetrate an outrage upon their mistress, a deed whose horrors shuts it out from the contention of mankind. Sherman said when appealed to, that he could not control his troops—that he regretted their misdeeds, and this was the end of it. But the South will never forget nor forgive. The hate that we entertain for the whole Yankee race can never die, nor can the demands of vengeance ever be appeased

Butler is a saint compared to the brutal monsters who have desolated the Northern counties of Mississippi, who violate the unprotected widow at White's Station, eight miles from Memphis, who have converted a paradise into a very hell of horrors

Surely a just Providence is reserving its choicest vials of wrath to be emptied upon the army of miscreants who, under General Grant, have made Northern Mississippi red with blood, and the homes of its people smouldering ruins.—*Knoxville Register.*

Death Of Sheridan Knowles.

Sheridan Knowles, the dramatist, has just died in England, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was born in Cork, when Kemble and Siddons were in the first days of their triumphs at Drury Lane. At the age of twenty-four he made the acquaintance of Edmund Kean, for whom he wrote his first play, a melo-drama, called "Leo, the Gipsey." In 1815 his tragedy of "Caius Gracchus" was produced at Belfast, and afterwards he wrote "William Tell" for Macready. His "Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green," produced in 1828, was a failure despite such an attractive *Bess* as Ellen Tree, and despite, too, the elaborate pains bestowed on the play by the disappointed author. He found ample future compensation for that and one or two other less complete failures in "Love," "The Hunchback," "The Love Chase," and "The Wife."

The London Athenæum, in a notice of the death of Knowles, thus describes his later years:

"If in a measure he was treated here as prophets are wont to be in their own country, and gentlemen are who, being heroes, are not so to their *valets-de-combre*, beyond the Atlantic he had an ovation, which, however, would have been more valuable were it not that ovations are made there for the mediocrities of the hour as well as for the men whose names live

"Age gently descended on him, and therewith came cares and much mediation; and the world was somewhat startled to hear that the old actor and poet had become a Baptist preacher and writer. His success at Exeter Hall was not overwhelming, but it was a success; and it was curious to see the interest with which the good, pious women of the May Meetings looked up from their knitting or their provision-bag, to gaze at the strange being who had been a 'play-actor, my dear,' but was happily 'converted,' and so forth.— Knowles was an earnest man in his last as in his earlier vocations, but in his seriousness he lost none of his old cheerfulness of spirit. He did not become a retired monk, like Bidero and Gerald Griffin, but was still a good man of the world while busiest in showing the way to the next. He was a capital story teller, and a smoker of the good old school of men who seemed inspired by the pipes which rested on their lips. His dignity as poet he asserted by declining a small annuity offered him; but he accepted one of £200 per annum, conferred by Sir Robert Peel. His last days were spent patiently amid much pain; and he passed away calmly in his seventy-eighth year, leaving a reputation as an age when reputations are not easily made."

GEN. STUART'S MOVEMENTS.—We learn that Gen. Stuart had a fight with a large force of Yankees, a few days since, in the vicinity of Aldie, Loudoun county. The Yankees were defeated with considerable loss, and two hundred of them were taken prisoners. None on our side were killed. Gen. Stuart has been within twelve miles of Alexandria.—*Richmond Whig, 2d inst.*

The New York *Herald* says that the rebel force at Vicksburg is stated by a deserter to be seventy-five thousand old men and young boys, who have been gathered together from the surrounding country. They subsist almost exclusively upon corn bread and molasses.

Later from Europe.

The steamship Etna has arrived at New York with four days' later advices from Europe. The London *Times* says Lincoln's Message is a bid for peace. His emancipation plan it denominates a dream. The London *News*, organ of Exeter Hall, says it has no fault to find in Lincoln's emancipation scheme. The *Globe* defends the course of the English Government in regard to the Confederate steamer Alabama.

Mr. Slidell has had another interview with Napoleon, and M. Drouyn De L'Huys and Count de Parsigny *are now in favor of the South.*

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald*, under date of December 12th, says that it is "rumored in diplomatic circles" that the Tories, assisted by France, will succeed in ousting Palmerston and Russell soon after the opening of Parliament. Cobden, aided by other economists, will join the Tories, whose policy in respect to Italy and to American intervention is identical with that of France. The *Herald's* correspondent adds that the rumors are not without foundation, and that in the spring a thorough change of policy in the British Government may be expected.—*Rich. Dispatch*

GOOD NEWS.—We have some glorious good news that will cheer up every heart in Vicksburg, but for fear that it might reach the Yankees it is not prudent to make it known just now. It is sufficient to say that Vicksburg is safe.—*Vicksburg Citizen, 30th ult.*

We are permitted to make the following extract of a letter from one of the members of the Fredericksburg Guards, dated camp near Fredericksburg, Va., December 20th, 1862.

Dear Father: We have had a very severe campaign since we left Wilmington, and I am sorry to say that we have had to contend with the enemy, almost exclusively, and deliberately as General Butler, our energetic commander at New Orleans. We think our readers will justly call in characterizing this as the most disgraceful paper, yet it is used by that greatest of Governments, the Southern Confederacy. It is filled with misrepresentations and falsehoods, and upon that it bases a mean, brutal and cowardly revenge. We do not recollect a case where a great nation, such as the Confederacy claims to be, through its constituted representatives, has recorded in such unmistakable terms its hatred and terror of a single individual. The nearest approaches to it are the execution of Charles I. by the Roundheads, and the execution Louis XVI. by the Jacobins; and those murders had some show of reason, because each of the victims was the head of the royalist party—the centre around which all the opponents of the rebellion rallied. But Gen. Butler is simply a subordinate, commanding a small department, obeying the orders of his superiors, and responsible to them.

We look upon this simply as a portion of a concerted movement on the part of the enemies of the Government, both North and South, to have one of our most efficient and able generals removed from a position where he is doing, perhaps, more damage to the rebel cause than any other connected with the Federal Government. For months the New York *World* and *Herald* have teemed with the grossest slanders upon Gen. Butler, and have clamored most furiously for his removal. The capture of New Orleans was the hardest blow the secessionists have yet received. The vigorous administration of Gen. Butler and his eternal vigilance, which has prevented the enemy from either getting at him or getting out of his clutches, has exasperated them to the last degree. Every exertion in their power has been made to decry his abilities and to blacken his fame, and last of all comes the bullying and undignified threat of Davis to hang him if he catches him.

This is only another instance of the desperation of the rebel cause. A Government that felt strong and confident would never descend to so petty an exhibition of malice and revenge as this document evinces. It is a proof of the terror which the emancipation proclamation of the President has struck to the hearts of the rebels

AN APPEAL TO LINCOLN.

The *World* makes the following thrilling appeal to Lincoln to cut loose now and finally from his past and fatal policy:

The most splendid army of the world with generals as gallant as ever led, and soldiers as brave as ever marched to victory, has met the frightfulest disaster of the war. By Gen. Halleck's orders the Army of the Rappahannock was marched up against the impregnable batteries of the Fredericksburg heights, brigade after brigade, division after division, one after another decimated, thousands upon thousands slaughtered, from daybreak to sunset, until its ruin was complete, until well nigh twenty thousand brave and noble souls wet the Virginia hill sides with their blood. The unblenching courage, the dauntless intrepidity of our magnificent army were never more sublimely displayed. The blundering strategy, the incompetent generalship, which hurled them to a fruitless doom never branded itself so conspicuously as indiscriminate slaughter and murder by wholesale. *Again have you, Abraham Lincoln, by the hands of Henry W. Halleck and Edwin M. Stanton sent death to thousands upon thousands of our brothers and friends, again desolation and anguish to the homes and hearts of the people—death that gives no life to the perishing nation, and sorrow which no patriotism can console or the consciousness of a needful though costly self-sacrifice assuage. By the banks of the Rappahannock there was slaughter which was fruitless, and by twenty thousand fresh dades tears to day are shed which God alone can wipe away*

We have no words of anger in an hour like this.— The sense of sorrow for the nation and her slaughtered sons cools even the hot wrath which must yet break forth upon the heads of those whose selfishness, whose incompetency, whose recklessness, and whose ambition have brought our grief upon us.

By that sorrow, in which there is not a family in all the cities and villages of the North but shares; by that love for our country which has not faltered among us and does not falter in her darkest hour; by the hopes which must yet linger in the bosom of the chief magistrate, to recover the confidence of his people and to transmit an honored name to his and their prosperity; by the desire which in his serious moments must yet move him, to win in times as trying as those in which Washington won the title of the Father of his Country, the equal title of its Saviour; by the unutterable contempt of the men of his own time and the blasting scorn of history, which will surely be wreaked upon him if he fails in aught which he may fairly do to save the republic; by the glory which may yet await, and by the doors which threatens her; by these, and every other consideration which the breaking hearts or the anxious minds of twenty millions of people can conceive or frame, we beseech the President to cut loose now and finally from his past and fatal policy, and from the men of whom it is enough to say that the Union and the Constitution might have been saved, but that, with the resources of a continent and the arms of twenty millions of united freemen at their backs they have not saved it. We beseech him to call to his cabinet and aid, the ablest, bravest, and best men of the nation, and so, if our cause is not yet past all remedy, by their help, and the favor of a just God, to make one final effort for the salvation of the republic which fruitless millions have been spent for, and for which more than a hundred thousand lives have been yielded up in vain.

ELEVEN INDIANS AND ONE CANTEEN.—The Santa Fe Gazette of the 8th ult. contains an account of an extraordinary affair, which we reproduce:

When the troops which moved from Fort Union to Fort Stanton had reached a point within 20 miles of the latter post, a chief named Namanita, together with his band, were brought into camp, where they professed friendship and reported that hostile bands were in the neighborhood. In consequence of this information Capt. Graydon, with 25 men from each company in his command, was detailed to hunt up the hostile Indians and also to search for missing stock. Their company was accompanied by Mamanita and his men.

On the road a difficulty occurred between Captain Graydon and Mamanita about a canteen which belonged to the former. It had been handed to the latter, and he said he and his braves would keep it or fight for it. Capt. Graydon then said, "Fight be it," and fired a double-barreled gun at the chief, killing him and one of the braves. The fighting then became pretty general, and before it ceased eleven of the Indians were killed.

YANKEE RAID IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The Lynchburg Republican of Friday, says that reliable information was received there on Wednesday that a body of Yankee cavalry made a raid Monday upon the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad and destroyed two important bridges, one across the Holston and the other across the Watauga river. The bridge across the Holston at Blountsville was guarded by two hundred of our cavalry, who were completely surprised and made prisoners without any resistance.

The enemy advanced within six miles of Bristol, the terminus of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, but retired without coming to the place. They afterwards advanced towards Jonesboro' and burned the bridge across the Watauga. At this place a small scouting party of citizens, hastily gotten together, came up with them and a brisk skirmish occurred, in which one of the enemy was killed and two captured, who were brought into Bristol Tuesday. They belonged to a Pennsylvania regiment, and we learn reported their force at five thousand.

The enemy first entered Virginia between Cumberland Gap and Pound Gap, and passed through Estillville in Scott county to Blountville. It is stated by our scouts, who came into Bristol Tuesday night, that they were retreating over nearly the same route they had advanced.

The distance from the point at which they entered the State line to Jonesboro' is between ninety and one hundred miles, and the raid is certainly a most daring one and argues an audacity in the enemy which they were not supposed to possess. They are reported to have been piloted by a militia Colonel of Washington county, Tennessee, by the name of Ward, who left his home on Friday, and met them at the mountains.

The damage to the railroad is serious, as, besides burning the bridges named, the track is torn up in many places, and the sills and iron burnt. The distance between the Watauga and Holston rivers is nine miles, and the burning of the bridges across those streams involves a loss of that distance in our railroad communications. It will take several weeks to repair the damages.

The enemy are reported to be retreating towards Wheeler's Gap, and prompt efforts are making to intercept them before they reach that place. It is hoped these efforts will be successful, and that they will not escape with impunity.

It is stated on good authority that the Yankees filled the ice houses at Fredericksburg with their dead, in order to conceal, as far as possible, the evidence of their losses.

HEADQUARTERS GOLDSBORO', N. C., January 5th, 1863.

GEN. S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General,
Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to enclose copies of the reports of Brig. Gens. Evans, Robertson and Clingman, giving an account of the various affairs with the enemy in this vicinity in their recent bridge burning and pillaging expedition from Newbern.

Brig. Gen. Evans, with two thousand men, held them in check at Southwest Creek, beyond Kinston, on the thirteenth, and, on the fourteenth, delayed their advance for some time, and succeeded in withdrawing his force, with small loss, to the left bank of the Neuse River at Kinston. He held them at bay until the 16th, when they advanced on the opposite side of the river, and made an attack at Whitehall bridge, about eighteen miles below Goldsboro', in which they were driven back by General Robertson, with severe loss

Small reinforcements arrived from Petersburg and Wilmington, on the 15th, one regiment of which was placed in position to cover the railroad bridge over the Neuse, near this place. A battalion of artillery which had made a successful retreat from the works of the obstructions below Kinston, after the enemy occupied the latter point in force, was stationed on the side of the river, at the railroad bridge, and, about a half mile above, at the county bridge. On the 16th, a regiment arrived from Wilmington, and one from Petersburg, both of which were sent to the right bank of the river, and placed under Gen. Clingman's command, to protect the two bridges.

On the morning of the 17th, having no cavalry, and being unable to obtain information by other means, I directed Lieut. Col. Stevens of the Engineers, with two brigades and five (5) pieces of artilery, to make a reconnoissance, for the purpose of ascertaining the position and numbers of the enemy. Gen. Evans' brigade had then reached Goldsboro', by rail, and, remaining on board, only awaited the clearing of the track, and watering of the engine, to move by rail to the position already occupied by Gen. Clingman with his three regiments, about one mile and a half beyond the railroad bridge. The capacity of the water-tanks being inadequate for the amount of transportation accumulated here at that time, the cars were delayed until after 12 o'clock for want of water; pending which the enemy appeared in force before General Clingman's three regiments, and he withdrew across the county bridge to this side of the river. The artillery of the enemy was playing upon the railroad bridge; and Evans' brigade had it last to move forward by the county road, and cross, if at all, the bridge a half mile above the railroad.

About two o'clock in the afternoon one bold and daring incendiary succeeded in reaching the bridge, and covered by the wing wall of the abutment, lighted a flame which soon destroyed the superstructure, leaving the masonry abutments and pier intact. At that time reinforcements which I had ordered from Richmond were hourly expected.

It was very important for us now to save the county bridge, the only means remaining of crossing the river in this vicinity. Evans and Clingman's brigades were ordered to cross, supported by Pettigrew's brigade; and the Mississippi brigade, just coming in, was ordered to move forward at once.

The enemy were driven back from their position on the line of the railroad, but on account of the late

Army Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

Review of the Campaign of 1862—A Glance at the Future—The Enemy's Plans and our Policy.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 27, 1863.

One year ago, the Confederate Army of the Potomac occupied a line extending from Leesburg through Centerville and Manassas, to Occoquan, Acquia Creek and Fredericksburg. Magruder held Yorktown and all of the Peninsula except Newport News, Fortress Monroe and the small district of country adjacent thereto. The Confederates under Gen. Huger, were in possession of Norfolk, Roanoke Island and the neighboring mainland. Jackson, then but little known to fame, occupied Winchester and the surrounding country.

At this time last year, we held the whole of Tennessee and a good portion of Kentucky. Our lines extended from Cumberland Gap to Bowling Green and on to Columbus, passing through Forts Donelson and Henry on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. The whole of the Mississippi from Columbus to the Balize, including the country on either side, was in our possession.

Beyond the Mississippi, Gen. Price, with unsurpassed military and courage, still maintained the unequal struggle, and with the aid of the lamented McCullough and Mcintosh, held a considerable portion of the State of Missouri, and the whole of Arkansas, Texas and West Louisiana.

These lines have undergone many changes during the year now hastening to a close. The enemy has gained somewhat in territory, especially in the West. In Virginia he holds the desolated district lying north of the Rappahannock, and the lower part of the Valley of the Shennandoah, as well as Yorktown and Norfolk. In North Carolina, Roanoke Island and the greater portion of the tide water district have fallen into his hands. The whole of Kentucky and much the larger part of Tennessee are now occupied by his troops. Memphis and New Orleans also have fallen also, and with them we have lost control of the Mississippi river except that section of it lying between Vicksburg and Port Hudson. West of the river, our lines have been retired somewhat to the south; while on the coast Galveston has passed from our hands into those of the enemy. We have also lost Pensacola, voluntarily abandoned by the Confederates, and East Florida and Southern Georgia, including Fort Pulaski and Tybee Island.

All these advantages were gained by the enemy in the early part of the year, and in consequence of a want of timely reparation by the government. The Secretary of War, Mr. Benjamin, persisted in the belief that foreign powers were about to interfere, and that the war would virtually close by spring. Both the authorities and people were opposed to rest upon the laurels gathered at Manassas, Leesburg, Oak Hills and Belmont, and to postpone these timely measures so indispensable to the successful maintenance of the struggle. The Confederate forces in Kentucky, never large, had been greatly reduced by battle and disease, and it was not until spring that an army was known to be strong enough to check the advance of the enemy. From that time until the present we have not only maintained the then existing territorial *status*, but have achieved many brilliant victories and organized a large and invincible army; so that our position, notwithstanding the certain advantages gained by he enemy, is infinitely better than it was in the early part of the year.

The battle of Fishing Creek was fought in January, and resulted in the defeat of the Confederates and the loss of the heroic Zollicoffer. The disasters at Forts Henry and Donelson followed in February, and led to the unavoidable evacuation of Middle Tennessee, and the strong position at Columbus on the Mississippi river. On the 6th and 7th of April, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston having retired with his army from Bowling Green and united with Gen. Beauregard at Corinth, the bloody battle of Shiloh was fought, and is now admitted by the enemy from the stunning effect with which he did not receive until the arrival of the summer months rendered a further advance by them impracticable.—It was here the noble Johnston—a hero without fear or reproach—fell in defense of his country. The forces of Gens. Van Dorn and Price were transferred to the East bank of the Mississippi late in April, but not until after they had engaged the enemy at Elkhorn, where both sides claimed the victory, and where the Confederates sustained a great loss in the fall of McCulloch and McIntosh. Corinth was soon evacuated by Gen. Beauregard the last week in May; and soon thereafter, the Mississippi, down to Vicksburg, passed into the possession of the enemy. It was at this time that General Beauregard, who had desired a short leave of absence to recruit his shattered health, was deprived of the command of the Army of the Mississippi—the greatest mistake next to the failure to reinforce General Johnston at Bowling Green, committed by the Government since the war began. A portion of this army was left at Vicksburg under Van Dorn, and another portion was sent into Tennessee and Kentucky under Gen. Bragg, who had succeeded Gen. Beauregard in the command of the Western Department. With the exception of an unsuccessful attack upon Corinth, Van Dorn's wing of the army has maintained a defensive attitude and accomplished but little.—Gen. Bragg captured a large number of prisoners and considerable stores, and penetrated nearly to the Ohio river; but otherwise his movement does not seem to have resulted in any particular advantage to the Confederate cause.

In Virginia, on the contrary, our arms have been constantly employed and everywhere successful. In March Gen. Joseph E. Johnston moved his army from Centreville back to the Rappahannock, and thence, in April, to York town, where McClellan was massing a force of 150,000 men. When the latter got ready to advance, Johnston, whose force was but little more than one third of his adversary's, retired behind the Chickahominy, after repulsing an attack on his rear guard at Williamsburg. The battle of the Seven Pines was fought the last of May, and resulted in a heavy loss to the enemy. Gen. Johnston himself was wounded and had to be carried from the field. In the meantime, Gen. Jackson achieved a succession of triumphs in the Valley of the Shenandoah, which, for rapidity and brilliancy, are almost without a parallel in the world's history. Gen. Lee took command upon Johnston's fall; Jackson was called to the Chickahominy; the two armies were united; and then commenced a series of battles, extending over a space of seven days, in all of which the Confederates were gloriously triumphant. McClellan was driven back day after day, with immense slaughter, and finally forced to seek shelter under his gunboats at Harrison's Landing on James River. The enemy's loss in the Peninsula campaigns, including his killed, wounded and captives in battle, and those who died or were disabled from disease, was but little, if any short of 70,000. Our own loss, though not half so heavy, was still very great.

Gen Pope was pushed forward to the line of the Rappahannock, to create a diversion in favor of McClellan, and enable the latter to evacuate his James river camp and return to Washington. This change in the Federal army was effected; but in the meantime, Gen. Lee succeeded by his masterly strategy, in enveloping Pope within his lines, beating him badly at Manassas, and driving him back upon Washington, with a loss of 15,000 men, a large number of guns, and his own private papers.

Passing into Maryland, the Confederates captured the garrison of 10,000 men at Harper's Ferry and all their arms and supplies and fought two engagements—one at Boonsboro' Gap and the other at Crampton Gap—and a great battle at Sharpsburg. In the two affairs at the Gaps, they were successful so far as to accomplish the object had in view; whilst at Sharpsburg they repulsed the enemy with tremendous loss, notwithstanding his immense superiority in numbers. Returning to Virginia, the enemy thought to gain Gen. Lee's flank by marching upon the upper Rappahannock; but upon his arrival there, he was astonished to find the great Confederate commander ahead of him. McClellan was recalled and Burnside who was supposed to be a faster man, put in his place. The latter made frequent and ostentatious demonstrations in front of Warrenton, at a time when he was sending the main body of his troops down to Fredericksburg, where he helped to effect a safe passage of the Rappahannock. Upon reaching the latter place, however, he was greatly astonished to find Gen. Lee, who had anticipated the movement, quietly awaiting him on the south bank of the river, and the gateway to Richmond completely closed.

This movement took place the latter part of November. On the 13th day of December, the great pitched battle of Fredericksburg was fought. The enemy was repulsed with fearful slaughter, and compelled to recross the river and retire, for the second time this year, upon Washington. According to Gen. Longstreet, Burnside had 140,000 men on the south side of the Rappahannock 40,000 of whom were held as reserves. Longstreet repulsed 60,000 six times on the left, or as often as they rushed to the attack; while Jackson sent forward his division and army corps fighting across the plain on the right. Longstreet's entire force engaged did not exceed 35,000 men—a fact which will enable the reader to appreciate the strength of Lee's position, and the dauntless courage of his veterans.

The Fredericksburg cannot be far from 20,000 men. The effect of this terrible and unexpected disaster on the Northern mind, has been more depressing than that produced by any battle during the war. Both the government and people seem to be paralyzed, and know not what to do. Irreconcilable discord prevails in the cabinet and Congress, and rends the government itself.—The Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury throw up their portfolios and their example is followed by the General commanding in the field. The President declines to accept their resignations, on the ground that it would be "incompatible with the public welfare!" And so a truce is patched up. But it will be of short duration.—The President must accept either the radical or conservative programme; and the adoption of either will insure the bitter opposition of the other party. Mr. Lincoln has failed to vanquish us when supported by the whole people of the United States. Can he hope for better fortune with a divided constituency, a defeated army, and an annual expenditure of one thousand millions of dollars? His own party has been reduced to a minority. His constitutional advisers are at war among themselves. His officers are exaggerated. The troops lack confidence in their leaders, and have lost all heart for the war. The Confederates are victorious, and the good of all lands pray for their continued success. Under such adverse circumstances, but that he is drunk with power, and has had given them over to madness, the Federal authorities would abandon their mad attempt to subjugate the people of the South, and quickly consent to peace.

But if the war should be continued through another campaign, how and where will the army lately defeated at Fredericksburg be employed? Portions of it may be sent to the Southern coast, but the main body of it can operate nowhere but in Virginia and Maryland. Washington must be defended and Richmond captured. The Confederate Government at Richmond is a standing menace, and nothing will avail the Northern so long as it sees Mordecai the Jew sitting at the King's gate. The Abolition leaders know full well that without success they can have no future. After them comes the deluge. Having tried all other routes, the next effort will be made, if at all, from the south side of James river. But, fortunately, we are already better prepared in that quarter than we were on the Chickahominy; our troops are more invincible, and our leaders more experienced.

Our own policy is too obvious to admit of discussion. We should mass together two powerful armies—one in the valley of the Mississippi and the other in Virginia; adopt the Fabian policy—fight no battle (unless the enemy advance upon us) where the chances are not five to one in our favor, and leave the discontents in the Federal army, the dissensions in the Cabinet and Congress, and the growing distrust of bankers and people, to work out their own results. The Democrats say their success does not mean peace, and yet its results must be peace sooner or later. Two great armies in a state of comparative repose, yet ready to strike, would be a strong argument for the friends of peace. Already these latter are publishing throughout the North that Mr. Vice President Stephens and Gov. Letcher are rallying around them a Union party, and that the ancient order of things can be restored upon the basis of an amended constitution. This is done to cripple and distract the Abolition party and to effect a truce. It looks to peace. The Abolitionists have but sixty days of grace ere their leases of power expires by the will of the people. It may be, if Mr. Lincoln will permit them to dictate his future policy, they will invest him with dictatorial powers on the 4th of March, in which event we shall find nothing to regret.

In looking back to the past and forward to the future, we find but little to produce regret, and much to inspire hope and confidence. The earth has been fruitful, and the harvest abundant. Heaven has given wisdom to our leaders, valor to our troops, patience to our people, angelic tenderness to our women, and victory to our banners.—These are great blessings, for which let every heart be thankful. Let us silence all dissensions, unite all our strength and means, and press forward to the goal of peace, happiness and independence.

I return to Georgia. P. W. A.

Terms of Peace.

"How long will the war last?" is an unanswerable question asked not the less frequently because no one can answer it. No approaches have yet been made by either party towards an accommodation. Is there to be none until both parties are exhausted?

Resolutions were introduced in Congress and we believe in the Georgia Legislature looking to the opening of peace negotiations; they were rejected rather contemptuously, because, we suppose, they were thought unseasonable, the time for such proposals had not then come. But since then another, and by confession of the enemy himself the last attempt upon the capital of the Confederacy has failed and we have again demonstrated our power to maintain all we are fighting for, the repulse of the invader. Doubtless this defeat will give an immense impetus to the party at the North, who, in rather fearful and whispering tones, professed their willingness to let us depart in peace. They will be read to acknowledge that any further attempt is madness. They will speak out the truth sterner and stronger, and will so hamper the Abolition administration as to render it powerless for further invasion. They will be willing practically to acknowledge their government defeated and a large majority of the people will think with them, though their lips may be unwilling to make the shameful confession. As for us, we are the victorious party—we have demonstrated our ability to maintain our cause before the tribunal to which the North itself appealed—the arbitration of the sword. We have shown our adversary that his proposed subjugation is impossible, and the practical sense, in which he is not lacking, must accept the evidence.

Why then should the war continue to exhaustion? We are fighting, not for conquest—not to subjugate the North—but for terms of peace upon the basis of independence. Sooner or later such terms must be made. We may fight on for years, but at last the war must end with preliminary propositions for peace. Why not now as well as years hence, and why should we, the victorious party, be reluctant to make the first advance? No one with justice can ascribe such proposals to defeat, to exhaustion, or to fear of the result; we only slow to the world that while we are ready to prosecute, we are also ready justly to ourselves to stop this war, and the world will not misconstrue our motives. To us, the victors, belongs the duty of making the first proposals and, even though victors, we cannot wrench terms of peace from our enemies; we cannot without aid, dictate them in Philadelphia or New York, as there has been some loose talk of doing.

We are taught to look upon the peace party at the North as our friends. we have been disposed to doubt it, unless they gave a thought to bind that which their declarations manifest—namely, that true opinions of such men as Van Buren, Vallandigham, Bigler, Wood and others are in favor of granting all the South demands—allowing that they are our friends to the extent claimed for them by Southern men, is it not our duty and our interest to strengthen their hands and to help them to build up a party there of the same sentiments with themselves? Embolden them by showing that though we bear the sword in one hand, we carry the olive branch in the other, and the thinking men of the North will speak out their convictions of the uselessness of further bloodshed. Lincoln's power, already tottering, would fall into utter and irretrievable ruin, and at the very least we apply a test to the sincerity of their professions, that would undeceive us and leave their sentiments no longer in doubt.

Foreigners, unversed in our politics ask what is this war waged for? Set forth again to the world that we are fighting for that which all free nations at one time or other in their history have fought for—independence from foreign domination and the liberty of choosing for ourselves how and by whom we shall be governed. Show the world upon what terms we are willing to end this war, so shocking to their civilization. It seems to them now a bloody labyrinth from which there is no exit. Show them the clue by which we are willing to be guided—present to them some palpable, tangible, unmistakable and unalterable position which being granted or attained we are willing for peace. Do this and we have more thoroughly the sympathy, and are likely to have more promptly the material aid of those nations we have been seeking in vain to conciliate.

On all sides then, it is for our interest to make advances for peace without compromising our position. We can do so as victors in every important battle field—we shall strengthen our friends at the North, if we have any there, and if we have not, the manner in which such a proposal would be received would soon betray the fact—we should make our cause more comprehensible to European nations and ripen their inclinations and their self-interested sympathies into action. We should afford them another excuse for intervention, and enlist all generous hearts in the world in favor of our complete and thorough independence. For these reasons, and because late events have more thoroughly prepared the way, we hope that when propositions are again made in any legislative body preliminary to propositions for peace. Why not now as well as years hence, and why should we, the victorious party, be reluctant to make the first advance? No one with justice can ascribe such proposals to defeat, to exhaustion, or to fear of the result; we only slow to the world that while we are ready to prosecute, we are also ready justly to ourselves to stop this war, and the world will not misconstrue our motives. To us, the victors, belongs the duty of making the first proposals and, even though victors, we cannot wrench terms of peace from our enemies; we cannot without aid, dictate them in Philadelphia or New York, as there has been some loose talk of doing.

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Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

A Northern Opinion of Butler, the Beast.

The defeats which the Gorilla administration has lately received, both at the polls and on the battle-field, have humbled its great and alarmed its guilty soul to such degree, the opposition are now left free to talk pretty much as they please. Language which a short time ago would have consigned one to Fort Lafayette is now boldly proclaimed, and commands thousands of willing ears. The New York *World* denounces the Administration for continuing Butler in office, and shows him to be a disgrace to humanity. Reviewing his course in New Orleans, the *World* says:

There are American journals so ignorant or so base as to praise the administration of Gen. Butler at New Orleans. The fact is that he not only disgraces the Union cause—he *disgraces civilization and humanity itself*. He would be without apologists in Algiers.—He ought to be without eulogists in America. Silence concerning his abuses of power and malfeasance in office, his brutality and the peculations at which he winks, if he does not share their profit, might be treated by the consciences of those who, hopeless of moving the mind of Mr. Lincoln, were unwilling really to obstruct the Government, or even seem to encourage disloyalty. But when that silence is misconstrued into approbation, when presses actually praise General Butler, when presses exist which have the effrontery or the ignorance to represent the number of those who have taken an enforced oath of allegiance as the number of those whose hearts have been constrained to loyalty, then silence becomes a lie. The truth concerning this basest and most unprincipled man should then be told, and his misconduct be denounced as it deserves, that the shame of the loyal and honest millions whose Government Mr. Lincoln has sent him to represent may at least be undeserved.

We do not mean to depreciate the sharpness of Gen. Butler's pen or the cleverness of his cunning mind.—Pettifoggers leave themselves surpassed in their own arts, and thieves could teach Gen. Butler nothing which he did not know. He has not been outwitted. So much at least may be said to his credit, but that is all. Another syllable in his praise beyond that is false.

He has disgraced the army, for the army is honest; he has disgraced his Government, for his Government is yet great enough to be just; he has disgraced his country, for his name barbs the scorn of foreign enemies and justifies the severity of foreign friends; he has dishonored the Chief Magistrate, by prescribing him to ministers of the gospel as the subject of their compulsory prayers; he has dishonored the North by incarcerting every man and sordid characteristic which, falsely, Southern passion has ascribed to Northern phlegm, by surrounding himself with men of ill-gotten gains, making dishonesty and loyalty profitable, causing disloyal honesty to seem respectable by comparison; he has disgraced his sex, for not even women have been exempt from his cruelty, but like men have been made to suffer as traitors for the self-respect of their intercourse with him as women; if it is possible he has disgraced himself, for the most subservient tool of Southern men and obsequious lauder of Southern Institutions has become their most assidious enemy, seeking a place for the heel of power where once he looked to lick the spittle of servily.

General Butler's whole career is known to very many loyal men at the North, who blush in silence and shame at the imbecility which tolerates him for an instant in power. The administration presses will act wisely not to praise him. They should be thankful if their own silence secures his immunity from public odium. Neither they nor Mr. Lincoln can secure him against the infamy of history.

The last order of the Beast that has come to our knowledge is in keeping with the other brutalities that have marked his rule in New Orleans.

Some months ago, Butler issued an order requiring all adults in the city to register their names before a certain time, either as the friends or enemies of the United States. A large number of the inhabitants bowed their necks to the yoke, and took the required oath of allegiance to the Yankee Government, but there were found in the city about eighteen thousand men and women who, unawed by the threats of despotic power, dared to avow their continued allegiance to the Confederate Government, and registered themselves as enemies of the Yankees. It is this class which the order of Butler is intended to reach. These patriotic men and women who had the courage to declare their true sentiments as freemen, are to be deprived of all their property, and to be driven from their homes, with only a miserable allowance of fifty dollars worth of clothing. Of everything else they are to be robbed.—The act is one unparalleled in the history of civilized wars, an act of unmitigated brutality, and entitles its author to take rank with the barbarians of former ages, who gave up the cities they conquered, to murder and rapine. It is not men alone whom the brute throws out upon the world. Helpless women and innocent children are alike to be banished. We have no doubt they will be received with open arms by their brethren in other portions of the Confederacy, but this by no means mitigates the brutality of the order. It would be all the same if he knew they were to be driven out of the city to starve.

From the Rome Courier.

Another Letter from Bill Arp to Mr. Linkhorn.

Mr. Linkhorn—Sur. A Poet hav said that "Time untide waiteth for no man. To my opinyun it are untide now and hastin on that eventful periyud which you hav fixed when Afrky are to be onshakied when Niggerdum are to feel the power of your proklamashun—when Unkle Tom are to change his base and avakuate his kabin, when all the emblems of darkness are to rush frantikallo forth into the arms of deliverers, and with perfumed and scented gratitude embrase your Hexcellency and Maddam Maryet Beecher's Tod!—What a galorious day that are to be! What a surblime ery in histry! What a proud kulminashun and konsimmation and korrukashun of political hopes!—After a few thousand hav klasped you in their ebony arms it will be a fitten time Mr. Linkhorn for you to lay yourself down and die. Human hambishun can hav no higher monument to klime. After such a work, you might kumplete the immortal heroism of your karakter, by leapin from the topmost pinakle of glory and with spraddled and extended limos brake your shite poke neck upon the yearth below.

But alas for human folly—Alas for all subloothings—our yepul will not believe—these krazy rebels will not konsider—Christmas are already here—only one more breef week to slide away before we must part, forever part with with all aua nigger heritage, and yet our stubbord yepul kontinue to buy em and sell em, and the shorter the lease the higher the price they are payin. What a infatuashun! I do verily believe they will keep up their old ways until next Wednesday night, just as tho' they didn't have to give em all up the next day mornin before breakfas. Sum say the stay law affecks the niggers and will operate to make em stay at home—sum say you haint got transportion nor Rashuns for four millyuns of darkiers—sum say your call are premature—but the majority are of opinyun that a little difficulty you met with at Fredericksburg, have inter-end with your arrangements and extended the time like a story die.

Mr Linkhorn, Sur—I forewarned you about crossing them sickly rivers—the Lee side of any shore are onhealthy to your popplashun—keep away from those Virgiay water korses, go around em or under him, but for the sake of ekonomy don't try to cross em. It are too hard upon your buryal squads and ambulance bosses.

Mr. Linkhorn, Sur—When ar this war to klose? How much longar ken you renew yor note of 90 days which you said were time enuff to settle this difficulty—do you pay the intrust? How much territory hav you subjugated—what makes kotton sell at 67 cents a pound in your diggins—aint it awful scarce—what do your bony women do for stuffin and paddin? I heard they had to use hay and saw dust and sich like, and I thot it must be very painful to thar tender bezzoms to have to resort to such coarse commodities—I would like to send you a bale but Governor Brown would seize it. It are sed by many that the war are about to klose because of the Governor's late raid on Leather—They say the war begun with a John Brown raid in Virginy, and will end with a Joe Brown raid in Georgia—I allow not for I think the Governor only tuk that way of gittin the State into the jinin States where things were scacer. I would like to see you personally Mr. Linkhorn, and hear you talk and tell sum of your funny antidotes like you told Governor Morehead. I laffed when I read em till the tears fairly rained from my eyelids—I know I could make my fortune Mr. Linkhorn compilin your wit—Maint I be your Boswell and follor you about?

But fare the well my friend, and, before you cross another rubikon I advise you in the eloquent language of Mr. Burke 'konsider, old cow konsider.'

Yourn till Death, BILL ARP.

P. S.—Giv my respects to Johny Van Buren, I heard you and him were mighty thik and affecshunate. B. A.

P. S.—I kant klose without lettin you kno that our kotton krop at 67 cents per pound are worth two billions two hundred millions of dollars. Enuf to pay your war debt twice over if you will jest kum and take it. B. A.

From the New York Herald.

Banks' Expedition.

The destination and objects of the expedition may be stated, when publication can no longer aid the enemy. Its destination is New Orleans, and one of its objects is to put General Banks in command of the Department, of which that city is the headquarters, and to remove General Butler, who by various acts had rendered himself unpopular with many of the citizens, and had also created difficulties with the representatives and subjects of foreign governments. General Banks is a statesman and a man of sound discretion, who will not fall into the same errors.

Having established himself at New Orleans as a centre, Gen. Banks will proceed at his leisure to capture Mobile and establish communication between that point and the Crescent City. He will command a force of seventy thousand men, and make attacks in various directions. A main object of the expedition is to counteract the supposed projects of the Emperor of the French in Mexico and the Southern States. By recent news from Europe we learn that thirty thousand men are being sent out by Napoleon to Mexico, in addition to forty thousand already there, and that contracts have been made for supplies for these troops for two years. All this force is not needed for the conquest of Mexico.

Again, we are told by the Moniteur, the organ of the Emperor, that the French frigate La Guerriere, with Admiral Renand on board, the corvette Catinat and despatch boat Ronandin, have been "hailed with lively satisfaction by the population of New Orleans, and the French residents feel happy at this fresh proof of the solicitude of the Emperor's government for the interests of French suqjects." The Paris correspondent of a London journal explains that "the presence of Admiral Renaud at New Orleans will appear to indicate a determination on the part of France to seek an opportunity of intervening in some way in the American quarrel." The Normandie, a powerful iron-clad frigate, is at Vera Cruz, together with other French vessels-of-war. The Normandie is not needed for any operations against Mexico, the principal seaports being already in possession of the French. It would seem, therefore, that the iron-clad is waiting of eventualities at New Orleans or elsewhere in the Gulf. Certain it is that the land and naval forces set in motion against Mexico are entirely disproportionate to the ostensible object, and there is too much reason to fear that their ultimate destination is the Mississippi.

To anticipate the movements of crafty Napoleon and to hold him in check is the mission of Gen. Banks. He will occupy Texas with his troops, and prevent the improper shipment of cotton by the Rio Grande, and at the same time he will cut off the supplies of provisions and beef from Texas for the rebel armies of the Southwest and Virginia. He will also probably isolate Florida from the dominions of Jeff. Davis; but, above all, he will keep the French out of the Mississippi, and cooperate with the expedition descending from Cairo to keep that great "inland sea" open from its head waters, near the Canadian frontier, to its mouths, in the Gulf of Mexico. If the Emperor of the French has any sinister designs in the Mississippi, he will thus be checkmated by a superior force already in possession, and the iron-clads under the command of Admiral Farragut will give his Normandie a Roland for its Oliver. Let him, therefore, now show his hand as fast as he please. We are ready for him. If the intentions of Napoleon are misunderstood, then the Union troops can be turned to good account in the vast region which will comprise the department of Gen. Banks.

It will thus be seen how important is this expedition to the Gulf, and how criminal the conduct of those who risked its destruction in rotten ships. Let their punishment be in proportion to their crime.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 28, 1862.

Henry Hutner, a native of Germany, died a victim of the yellow fever here, during the fatal rule of its mighty power over our troubled city. In poverty and sickness to all that applied, he was one of the first to lend a helping hand, through which he at last fell a victim, after nursing several of his acquaintances during the attack of the fever. He was loved by all that knew him. He was one of the most industrious, sober and peaceful citizens of our place; a true and faithful friend. He leaves a wife and one daughter to mourn the death of one of the fondest of fathers and kindest of husbands.

"How short the race our friend has run,
Cut down in all his bloom,
The course but yesterday begun,
Now finished in the tomb."

A FRIEND JUST RETURNED.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.—NEGROES TO BE RECEIVED INTO THE UNITED STATES SERVICE.—BEAST BUTLER, &c.

RICHMOND, Jan. 5th, 1863—6 o'clock, P. M.

The *Enquirer* has Northern dates of 2nd inst. Lincoln has issued a proclamation which declares it a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the rebellion, that all persons held as slaves in designated States and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be, free. He further declares that such persons will be received into the armed service of the United States. Upon these acts, sincerely believed to be an act of justice warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, he invokes the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

"Beast" Butler arrived in New York on the 1st inst.—No mention is made of any public reception. He proceeded to Washington on Friday.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* states that the late foreign news confirms the belief that the French Emperor designs to persist in his mediation scheme, even if he has to proceed alone.

A dispatch dated Louisville, Jan 1st, says that Rosencranz captured Murfreesboro' on the preceding Tuesday.

THE CONFEDERATE ARMY RETIRED FROM MURFREESBORO'.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 5th, 1863.

The following official dispatch was received this evening:

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 5th.—To Gen'l S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector Gen'l: We retired from Murfreesboro' in perfect order. All the stores were saved. About four thousand Federal prisoners, five thousand stand of small arms, and twenty-four cannon, brass and steel, have already been received here

(Signed) B. S. EWELL, A. A. G.

LOSS OF THE IRON CLAD MONITOR—THE GALENA NARROWLY ESCAPES FOUNDERING.

PETERSBURG, Jan 6th, 1863.

By a flag of truce received at City Point, it is ascertained that the iron clad boat Monitor foundered off Hatteras a few days since, and carried down with her thirty souls.

The Galena narrowly escaped, and threw overboard her armament and ammunition; her destination is supposed to have been Wilmington.

LIBERAL ACCOUNT OF THE MURFREESBORO' BATTLE—LIBERAL LIEING.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 5th, 1863.

The New York Herald, of Saturday, has been received. It is in doubt as to what has been the result in Tennessee. Halleck received the following telegram on Friday:

MURFREESBORO', Jan. 1st.—There was a terrible battle on yesterday.

LATEST FROM THE FIELD.—Up to noon, the rebel centre had been broken, and things looked favorable. Losses reported to be enormous. Gens Tanley, Roussan and Palmer, are wounded. The rebel Gens. Cheatham and Rains, are killed.

A telegram to the Press, dated near Murfreesboro', Dec. 31st says: Our whole line suffered terribly. This morning four Regiments of regulars lost half their men and all their commanding officers. Gen. Anderson's troops suffered severely. We are advancing over the whole line. Rosencranz is personally superintending the movements. One shot killed two of his staff officers. The 15th Wisconsin lost seven Captains.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 1st.—Gen. Rosencranz captured Murfreesboro' on Tuesday morning and now occupies it. The rebels made but little resistance, though Rosencranz lost the train of wagons following him, which was captured by the rebels under Col. Morgan.

FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.

(Special to the Advertiser and Register.)

GRENADA, MISS., Jan. 2nd, 1863

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of 27th ult., says that the presence of the rebel cavalry in Kentucky has caused the entire evacuation of Hickman. On the 24th great excitement and confusion prevailed at Columbus, and there had been skirmishing four miles out. An attack upon the city is apprehended. Every preparation was making for resistance, but no gunboat was there. The troops were in line of battle. A rumor placed the number of the assailants at 15,000.

Confederate troops were interrupting steamboat communication on the Mississippi River, between Columbus and Memphis, and the *Bulletin* thinks that the Yankee expedition to Vicksburg is of such a magnitude as to bear down all opposition, and any defence of that place will be vain and fruitless.

The Arkansas Legislature has imposed a fine of not less than five thousand, nor more than ten thousand dollars, and imprisonment in the penitentiary of five to ten years, upon parties caught trading with the Yankees. Hindman's scouts bring information of Grant having sent six thousand troops from Holly Springs to Memphis. It was believed a large portion of his force would join McClernand's expedition. Blythe's cavalry drove the Yankees into their trenches at Memphis, and captured and brought off two hundred head of cattle.

Rosencranz wrote North that he was about giving Bragg a terrible thrashing. Our troops are elated at Bragg's success.

The Herald says that the foregoing dispatch is evidently false.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 2d.—Gen. Rosencranz occupies Murfreesboro'.

(Signed) J. T. BOYLE, Brig. Gen.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 2d.—The Federals encountered the Rebels on the 30th December, near Stewart's Creek. After heavy skirmishing the rebels were driven back with a loss of one hundred prisoners, and many killed and wounded.—The fight continued until 10 o'clock, P. M., 31st inst., at which time we had maintained our position. The Union loss is extremely heavy in killed. Gen. Syll, Col. Garische, Rosencranz's Chief of Staff; Gen. Wisnich, of Indiana; Col. Kelly, of 2nd Ohio; Col. Shaffer, Acting Brigadier General; Col. Farmer, of 15th Kentucky; Col. Jones, of 24th Ohio; Col. Cotton, of Sixth Kentucky; Col. Jones, of 39th Indiana; Col. Carpenter, and Col. McKee, of the 15th Wisconsin; Gen. Kirk, of Illinois; Gen. Wood, of Indiana; Gen. Van Clere and Maj. Gen. Boussan, of Kentucky, are all wounded, and many other general officers. The 21st, 25th and 35th Illinois Regiments lost two thirds; and the 15th and 38th Ohio half their number. Other regiments lost heavily. The total killed and wounded is estimated at 2500. The rebel loss is much heavier. We have captured five hundred prisoners.

The latest from Murfreesboro' says that we occupied Murfreesboro', and the rebels are in full retreat.

The Herald makes no editorial comment on the battle.—Gold has advanced to 135; Exchange 148; Cotton 68.

Butler and Staff reached New York on Friday morning. Morgan is reported to have been defeated at Rolling Fort, Ky., by Gen. Reynolds.

FROM MURFREESBORO'—DESPATCH FROM GEN. BRAGG.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 5th, 1863.

Dispatches from War Trace state that the enemy had not occupied Murfreesboro' this morning. Reports were still coming in that the enemy is running to Nashville.

Parties just from the front, reported that Morgan had attacked and routed a force of the enemy at Galatine.

The following dispatch has been received from General Bragg:

TALLAHOMA, Jan. 5th.—Unable to dislodge the enemy from his entrenchments, and hearing of reinforcements being sent to him, I withdrew from his front night before last. He has not followed. My cavalry is close on his front.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., Jan. 7th, 1863.

Fulton & Price:

We will pass the Neuse at *daylight* to-morrow morning. We have been delayed, first, by the unexpected late arrival of the Bridge Builders, and four days by high water.—The track is going on now.

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Eng. & Sup't.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES.—GOV. SEYMOUR'S INAUGURAL.—FROM THE WEST, &c &c.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Jan. 6th, 1863.

The New York *Herald*, of the 4th, and Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 5th instant, were received to-day by flag of truce.

Gov. Seymour was inaugurated on the 1st. The following is his inaugural: I have solemnly sworn to protect the Constitution of the United States, with all its grants, restrictions and guaranties, and I will support it. I have sworn to support the Constitution of the State of New York, with all its powers and rights, and shall uphold it.—I have sworn to support the duties of the office of Governor of the State, and, with your aid, shall faithfully perform those constitutions and laws meant for the guidance of our official conduct, and our protection and welfare. The first law recorded for my observance is that declaring it shall be the duty of the Governor to maintain and defend the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the States. The most strict injunction of the Constitution is that the Governor shall take care of the laws, and have them faithfully executed; and so help me God they shall be. I would not dwell on the present occasion on national affairs. Our position as a State has been happily attended to by my predecessor. My views on the subject were laid before the Legislature. While knowing his position gave him little control over national affairs, he ventured to trust that before the end of his term of service the country would be again great, glorious, and united as it once was.

Gov. Seymour had ordered the Police Commissioners to appear before him to answer complaints for arbitrary arrests and imprisonments, in violation of the Constitution.

The Chicago Times justifies President Davis' retaliatory proclamation.

The Inquirer's dispatches of the 3d inst., says that telegraphic communication with Nashville is destroyed.

Advices from Murfreesboro' state that the Federals are advancing and the rebels falling back across Stone's River. The rebels were terribly repulsed on the left. The rebel army at Richmond were furnishing reinforcements to the rebels at Nashville.

Gen. Rosencrans dispatches that the rebels are whipped, decidedly, and that the federals are at Christian's, nine miles from Murfreesboro'. The dispatch says that the loss of the federal officers is heart-rending.

On the 2d inst., Rosencranz, with the 4th U. S. cavalry, attacked Wheeler's cavalry, cut them to pieces and routed them.

A dispatch from Cairo, 3d inst., says that but one gunboat at Vicksburg—the Benton—engaged the fortifications. [This part of the dispatch is unintelligible.] Banks' forces and Farragut and fleet were expected, but did not arrive.

Grant claims that Forrest and Van Dorn have been badly whipped, with the loss of several pieces of artillery, and many prisoners.

The rebel Col. Napier was killed and Col. Deshay captured.

A dispatch from Fayetteville, Arkansas, says the rebel papers, captured at Van Buren, admit a loss at Prairie Grove of four thousand.

Hindman's correspondence, also captured, says that the rebels are concentrating at Arkadelphia.

The correspondence of the Inquirer, from the army of the Potomac, says that on the night of the 21 inst., two Brigades recrossed the Rappahannock, six miles above Fredericksburg, and secured the country and returned.

Butler was received with complimentary demonstrations at Washington and other points.

Lincoln's proclamation was honored with salutes and other demonstrations at Pitt

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1863.

"Much Ado About Nothing."

General FOSTER'S recent advance into North Carolina, and his prompt retreat to his "base of operations" at Newbern, affords a practical illustration of the idea embodied in the title to one of Skakspear's plays. It was essentially, "Much Ado About Nothing." It resembled that celebrated movement commemorated in the well-known couplet,—

The King of France, with twenty thousand men,
March'd up the hill, and then—march'd down again.

Of course General FOSTER succeeded in injuring private property—in harrassing women and children—in corrupting the fidelity of some negroes, but for anything else he might as well have remained at Newbern. He accomplished no military object, that we know of. His destruction of even a portion of our road was so temporary, that it hardly retarded operations, and only bore hard upon some newspapers and private citizens.

Whether he will attempt another raid into this State, will depend, we think, upon the co-operation of other portions of the Lincolnite army. No doubt the advance of BURNSIDE at Fredericksburg, and of FOSTER from Newbern, were concerted measures, and the failure of one—or at least the failure of the principal one, involved that of the other.

Where the next movement is to be made, or rather how it is to be made, remains yet to be seen. We still think that it will be made on the South side of the James River, and probably from Suffolk. But that it can be very soon made we hardly think, or that it can succeed, even if made, we have no idea, but *if* made, it involves, as one of its incidents, an advance of the enemy into the interior of this State or an attack upon Wilmington, for the double purpose of creating a diversion of our forces from the main point of attack, as well as of cutting off our communications between Virginia and the more Southern States of the Confederacy.

With this understanding before us, it seems evident that sound policy, on Confederate account alone, would indicate to the Confederate Government the propriety of keeping as large a force as possible in Eastern North Carolina, so as to prevent even the temporary success of any movement to cut off our railroad communications, since such temporary success of the enemy might result in permanent disaster to our arms at the very Capital of the Confederacy.

THE tendency to "isms" which has marked the whole course of New England since she was first settled has at last culminated in the disseverance of the American Union, by the weak compliance of other Northern Sections in taking up the cry and supporting the measures initiated by Boston in particular and Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine in general.

The other Northern States are at last having their eyes opened to the weakness and folly of their course in yielding to this fanatical dictation, and curses both loud and deep are ready to be hurled upon the heads of all Eastern States and statesmen, to whom, more than to all others the disruption of the Union, with the resulting war and present pitiful condition of things is due. There is now to be most fitting moral retribution in store for politicians and communities who do wrong, but this retribution is frequently delayed, and it is seldom, indeed, that it comes as promptly as this is likely to come now in regard to the States of the North-East.—The time of their humiliation is at hand. They have sowed the wind and they must expect to reap the whirlwind, and they will do it, long before the present generation shall have passed from the stage.

THE NEW YEAR opens brightly for the Confederate cause in the West as well as in the East. Bragg has been giving the enemy "a little more grape" at Murfreesboro', and the indomitable Semmes, in the Alabama or "290," has been on the track of their ocean steamers, rendering them unhappy and perplexed.

It only requires that the lick should be kept up for a few months longer and the game will be played out. The enemy's nine months levies will be discharged, and will not re-enlist, nor will the Northern States submit to another draft. Their last grand horde is in the field and they will not be able to get another. This is felt at the North and hence the political necessity of hurling forward all their masses in the desperate hope of "crushing out" the Confederates by mere weight. As this fails the last hope of the enemy vanishes.

This war will probably not end at once. It will most probably *ooze out*, or flicker out like a candle. It cannot be maintained much longer with its present proportions.

It is not in human nature that either party, having any choice in the matter should wish to continue the awful game. Now, the North *has* the choice. *She* can make peace by simply forbearing the invasion of our territory. While she maintains her aggressive attitude there is no choice for us but defence, resistance. Upon the North therefore will devolve the duty of making the first movement, and foreign intervention or mediation might come in advantageously in smoothing the way for her to do so. BRAGG and VANDORN and LEE and their brave armies are also smoothing the way. Their mode of negotiating is rough, but it bids fair to be efficient.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of a friend for the use of two Glasgow papers, the "Morning Journal" and the "Glasgow Herald," both of the date of the 14th November. As usual, *the* topic, *par excellence*, is the war in America. To that every other seems to yield in interest and importance.

Both rather lean to the Confederate side. The Morning *Journal* indeed thinks that "the proposal of mediation in America, which has issued from the French government, merits in our opinion, the favourable consideration of the great powers to which it is addressed."—It then goes on to argue the question as to the effect of an armistice upon the parties to the struggle, and contends that it would not change their relative position nor confer any greater benefits upon the South than it would upon the North. It adds "There appears to be little or no weight whatever in the objections of the *Times*, which resolve themselves, indeed, into mere taunts at France that are without any reasonable foundation. With the unemployed and starving operatives of our manufacturing districts increasing at the rate of 20,000 a week, we are not in a position to tell our French neighbors that they need cotton more than we; and it betrays, indeed, a flippant and senseless indifference to the dreadful and accumulating sufferings of our working classes to flout at any proposition which offers a reasonable hope of exercising a pacific influence in America."

The same topic is also the first item referred to under the editorial head of the Glasgow *Herald*, which paper, however, expresses no opinion, while its extracts, as is natural, are all from Northern papers, such as the Washington *Star*, the Washington *Republican*, etc., etc.

From the "Journal" we learn that Messrs. JONES & QUIGGIN, of Liverpool, will shortly launch a steamer of 250 tons burden, built of steel plates only three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. The *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* states that she is intended for a "peculiar trade," and that she will steam twenty knots an hour. The peculiar trade is understood to mean the running of the blockade. We shouldn't be surprised to see this vessel dashing up our river some of these days.

The Coast.

The enemy's ship-yards, have, for months past, resounded with the din of preparation, and an immense navy has been built, and much of it will soon be finished. Many of the new vessels are iron-clads of the Monitor pattern, got up at a stupendous cost. Monster guns have been cast to be used on board these vessels, and the whole expense, when summed up, will be found to amount to something, which, at first sight would appear to be almost fabulous.

Upon the operations of this great naval armament high hopes have been founded. It is looked to to repair the errors and compensate the failures of the army and the cabinet, and retreive the fortunes of the sinking dynasty at Washington. That it can do all this we have no idea, but that the attempt will be made, we cannot entertain a doubt, nor can we flatter ourselves with the hope of immunity from attack.

It cannot be supposed that the Lincoln government would expend so much money and so much labor, make so many promises, and raise so many expectations, without at least making a trial of the means collected with so much laborious preparation. The whole North has been buoyed up under its repeated disasters in the field, with the assurance of what is to be done on the water. Cities are to be taken, rivers penetrated, and whole sections of country subjugated and laid waste. This is what the North has been taught to expect as the fruits of the several naval expeditions which are to be sent against the ports and rivers of the South. It is just as well for us to bear in mind that this is the Lincolnite programme, and it is our imperative duty to be prepared to meet that programme with measures adequate to the occasion and calculated to defeat it. The backbone of the enemy's power is broken on land. Its claws and talons are still unclipped at sea. We must be prepared to interpose steel to steel—to meet every attempt to fasten these claws upon our coast, with an impenatrable shell from which they will recoil, bruised and useless.

How this is to be done must, of course, be devised, by the engineering skill of our military authorities, but we think we are not trenching upon the peculiar sphere of these authorities when we call attention to well established facts, and respectfully urge the great efficiency of well devised obstructions, of which the affair at Drewry's Bluff affords such a striking illustration, having been the chief means of arresting the advance of the enemy's fleet to Richmond, thus saving that city from the horrors of bombardment from the water.

How far other points are capable of complete obstruction we can hardly say, but that many are, to an extent far beyond anything that has yet been done, few, we think will doubt, and in view of the considerations to which we have invited attention;—the immense naval preparation of the enemy, the confident expectations founded upon it and the consequent certainty that the war will not be permitted to end without the exertion of its full force upon our coasts and rivers, and that within no long time—we cannot too strenuously call the attention of the authorities in this direction, nor too earnestly urge the adoption of every means that science can devise or ingenuity suggest, to render our rivers and harbors impervious to the visits of these rovers of the sea and plunderers of the shore. We have at least one more severe ordeal to go through. We trust that it will not find us unprepared.

THE SPARE JOURNAL.—Mr. SPELMAN, proprietor of the Raleigh *State Journal* announces in his issue of the 1st instant, that he has associated with him, in the management of that paper, Mr J. W. ALBERTSON, of Perquimans county, whom he vouches for as a ripe scholar, a sound thinker and a good writer. He assumes the principal editorial management of the paper.

Mr. ALBERTSON makes his bow to his readers in a brief and well written paragraph. We wish him success.

A LONG TIME.—The *Fayetteville Observer* of Thursday says that its Senior Editor has completed thirty-eight years of labor in that vocation, and this week enters upon the thirty-ninth year. This is a long experience in a vocation which is generally so shifting and uncertain. The *Observer* speaks of the general rise in prices, and claims for the press the merit of having not only preached against extortion by others, but avoided extortion itself, which is a remarkable instance of consistency, as times go.

Effects of Lincoln's Proclamation.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 1st inst., says:

Messrs. Pulliam & Co. sold at their auction rooms, to-day, a large number of negroes, chiefly belonging to the estate of Sam'l Hardgrove, dec'd. One woman brought $1,550; another $1 260, and two girls, sold together, brought $2,500. Two likely boys brought $3,050. One man, who is a rough blacksmith, brought $2,550. Three other men brought respectively, $1,910, $1,93-, and $1,920. The remainder, (men and boys,) sold as follows: 4 between $1,800 and $1,900; 11 between $1,700 and $1,800; 5 between $1,600 and $1,700; 8 between $1,500 and $1,600; 2 between $1,400 and $1,500; 1 between $1,300 and $1,400; 3 between $1,200 and $1,300; 3 between $1,000 and $1,200; and 2 under $1,000. It will be seen that most of the negroes were sold at prices above $1,500. This sale indicates that a decided advance in this description of property has been established.

The sales in Wilmington on the first and second inst., will compare favorably with the above figures. The hiring here has also run at least 100 per cent higher than last year: another similar proclamation from King Abraham would no doubt double the prices of the present year.

WHO has not felt a little strange when writing the date to his first letter after the departure of one year and the coming in of another? We had written 1862 so often—the year had been so eventful and seemed so long, with the hopes and fears of a century crowded into its twelve "little months," that we involuntarily found ourselves writing it as though unable to realize that it was gone. But it *is* gone, and God send that in many ways we may never see its like again. God send that war and bloodshed may be things of the past, and want and suffering be averted. God send that we here in Wilmington may never again have to pass through the same, ordeal as that to which we were subjected in September, October and November. Few in town or country, in hospital or camp, in war or pestilence, will soon forget the death-harvest of 1862, which still is not without its glorious memories of devotion and heroism, of victory and honor. How 1863 will compare with its predecessor who can say! Let us resolve that, so far as depends upon ourselves, it will be the best and happiest year of our existence.

AN ALARM OF FIRE was raised last night a little after ten o'clock. On going out to seek for the fire, we found a number of bales of hay on fire between Mr. Grant's livery stable and the Court House. They had caught fire in the stable, but been rolled or tossed out in time to save the building and its other contents. We have not learned the probable origin of the fire. We heard some talk of its being set on fire, but could learn no circumstances.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Scotland Neck Mounted Rifles, held at Camp Badger, Dec. 26th, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensation of His providence, to take from our midst our highly esteemed friend and fellow-soldier, W. T. Currie, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our companion in arms, Wm. T. Currie, the Company has lost one of its most useful and devoted members, the Southern army a soldier whose unceasing and indefatigable devotion to our cause won for him a name that will live forever in the memory of this Company, and his relatives a brother whose noble qualities shed a sunbeam of joy and gladness around the hearthstone of his old homestead.

Resolved, That his firmness of character, his honesty of purpose, his suavity of manners, and his utter contempt and dislike for the base and ignoble recommend him as a young man worthy the untarnished character he so nobly bore, and a social companion deserving the blessings so lavishly bestowed upon him

Resolved, That in this divine visitation this Company has lost a member whose highest aim and chief object was to perform, without murmur, the duty assigned him; and whose greatest source of pleasure was to share proportionably the privations and hardships of his fellow-soldiers.

Resolved, That in paying this tribute of respect to our departed friend and brother, we commingle our tears with those of his bereaved and heart stricken relatives, and assure them that we do sympathise most deeply with them in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Journal for publication, and to the relatives of the deceased.

JOHN HALL, Chairman.

C. H. KING,
J. L. BAKER,
E. T. BRANCH, } Com.

From the New York World, December 19

Will the Army of the Potomac go into Winter Quarters.

What else can it do? It is, of course, impossible to say what new folly may not be perpetrated by this inscrutable administration; but reasoning from positions it has several times taken and supposing it capable of some other consistency than uniformity in blundering, we may safely conclude that the fall and winter campaigns are ended, and that there will be no resumption of active operations by the Army of the Potomac until spring. The administration deliberately rejects the water route to Richmond preferred by General McClellan, and determines to advance overland. Even if it should change its mind, there are now no transports for conveying to the James river a force large enough for an effective attack. Every available, and almost every crazy thing that floats has been scraped together for the Banks' expedition; it will be far into January before these vessels could be relived from the Gulf, even if the Government had telegraphic facilities for transmitting the orders. Judging by the usual standard of administrative efficiency, at least another month would be consumed before the army would be ready for embarkation. This would carry us to the beginning of March. A resumption of the James river route, therefore, if, contrary to all probability, the government should determine on it, would be equivalent to postponing further active operations till spring. The administration is therefore precluded from a winter campaign, except by a land advance; which is, under the circumstances, a military impossibility. True, a heavy specimen of military imbecility, like Halleck, pushed on by such a piece of impetuous stupidity as Stanton, may not recognize the impossibility. They may send our brave soldiers to another wholesale butchery, like that which has made an Acelama of the plains near Fredericksburg; they may wade them through Virginia mud, and kill off scores of thousands by cold, exposure and fatigue; but it is certain that they will not approach Richmond till the sort winter of that climate is past. Even if a hard freeze should make an entrance possible, the army might find itself at the end of the second or third day stuck immovably in the mud, by a sudden thaw; the men up to their knees, the wagons up to their hubs. Even Stanton and Halleck cannot be such maudlin blunderers as to attempt a winter campaign through the Virginia mud, with an army that has just been disastrously beaten, and which (not being made up of natural fools) must have utterly lost confidence in the directing power which controls its movements. The Army of the Potomac will undoubtedly go into winter quarters in some position where it can cover Washington.

This being the necessary consequence of the late ignominious disaster, the military situation in the East will probably remain without essential change during the winter, unless the rebels, emboldened by their success, should resume Washington within the next two weeks. Besides many other ways in which this necessary delay will affect our cause injuriously, it will nearly destroy the value of the last levy of 600,000 men, whose term of service is only nine months from the date of their enlistment. They will indeed be available for a vigorous spring campaign; but unless we can then make a short three months job of extinguishing the rebellion, there is danger that we shall be so weakened by the disbanding of the nine months men that our cause would be lost. If the army is under such blundering management in the spring, as it has been since Halleck came to Washington, and the spring campaign is brother to the Pope and Burnside campaigns, we can never raise another army; for men will neither enlist nor consent to be drafted to become mere food for rebel gunpowder. All that can be expected of patriotism is that it will be willing to sacrifice life for some equivalent advantage, or at least some possibility of equivalent advantage to the country. Mr. Lincoln's administration is then restricted to success in the spring campaign as its only chance of saving the Union. If that miscarries, all is lost. No change of advisers or of policy can *then* revive public confidence. It behooves the President to look these hard probabilities truly in the face, and make the radical changes, both in the *personnel* and the policy of his administration, which he ought to have made months ago.

The certainty that the Army of the Potomac must go into winter quarters, and postpone further offensive movements till Spring, raises an inquiry as to the probable bearing of this necessity on the two political questions in which the country takes the deepest interest—the Emancipation Proclamation and the action of foreign governments. If, in the present posture of affairs, the President issues his threatened emancipation proclamation on the 1st of January, he will be simply an object of derision. To proclaim the slaves free immediately after the rebels have met him at the threshold of their territory and driven him ignominiously out, would be a piece of ridiculous bravado that would make him the laughing stock of the world. If he happens to be in a proclaiming mood on the first of January, let him proclaim freedom to the Northern citizens in the South who were overtaken there by the rebellion, and have not yet been able to get away. Let him proclaim freedom to the Union men of East Tennessee who have so long listened in vain for the chariot wheels of deliverance. Everybody sees now how futile and ridiculous it would be for Mr. Lincoln to publish a proclamation declaring these classes free. But has he any more power to free the negroes than to free them? Have not they at least as strong a claim on the government as the slaves? If Mr. Lincoln has as ready a perception of the ridiculous as such an inveterate maker of jokes ought to have, he will postpone his "bull against the comet." It has become, however, a matter of no sort of consequence, either to the rebels or to anybody else, whether the proclamation is issued or not.

The action of foreign governments on the cessation of hostilities for the year, with such a balance of advantages in favor of the rebels, is a more serious question. As nobody on this side of the Atlantic (for Seward's judgment is not respected in Europe) can have the weight of a feather from a linnet's wing on their decision, we may as well hope for the best and await the result with coolness. Until we get an echo from this last bad news, it is idle to speculate.

Remarks of Mr. Ellis, of Columbus,

ON THE BILL INTRODUCED BY MR. WARREN, FOR THE RELIEF OF PERSONS IN CUSTODY, NOT IN THE MILITARY SEVICE, IN THE SENATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DECEMBER 19TH, 1862.

MR. SPEAKER:—I desire to say that, while I am willing to do anything to aid and maintain civil authority, and shall certainly be the last to commit any act that would weaken its force, or render the military superior to it, I am not prepared at this time to vote for a measure like the one now before the Senate. It may be that in ordinary times no grave objection could be urged to this bill; but when it is brought forward at this particular period, with the avowed purpose of liberating prisoners under arrest by military authority, and coming as it does coupled with a sneer at the army, the army officers and soldiers, under orders to execute martial law, I am not quite able to understand the extent to which it is meant this bill should go. If we are to understand that officers who refuse to obey the writ of *habeas corpus* in districts where this writ has been suspended are to be made to answer in damages to such persons as they have in custody, or that officers who arrest and confine disloyal and suspected persons are to be the especial objects against whom it is directed, then I am against the whole concern. I am opposed to any and all measures that will tend to weaken the strength and efficiency of the army. That army so readily sneered at by Senators is the life, blood and breath of this nation. It is our only hope for safety and protection; upon its success every hope for civil and religious liberty must now depend. There is no other power on earth that can maintain the civil law in this Confederacy, and preserve the liberties of our people, save the military arm; then, why will Senators endeavor to destroy its usefulness by fettering its operations with rigid statutes; they are but striking a deadly blow at the civil law, of which they boast to be such ready defenders. It is well for us to make sure of our civil liberty, before we destroy the only means we have to secure it. Senators can now point to nothing that can save us but the army, then let us give it the full exercise of all its powers.

I tell them they are bound to be governed now, to some extent, by the military arm of the Government; it is a matter of moral necessity. Our own military authority must now be obeyed and allowed to exert itself freely for our defence, or the despotic military power of the enemy will be upon us, and then we are certain to be destroyed.

Every man that is true to the South must place himself under the Southern cross. If Senators persist in this course of seeking to trammel our military, and the civil and military authority, the country would do well to "begin to calculate" to whom such gentlemen mean, that we should understand their allegiance is due. I believe that if this bill had its proper title, it would be entitled, "*a bill inviting the invader to our soil, offering a welcome to our enemies, and giving a reward to traitors and spies*" Will any sane man pretend that an officer must wait the slow process of the civil law to arrest and confine traitors against whom he has just cause of suspicion; allow a man who is acting the spy and serving the enemy to pass in and out of his lines at pleasure unmolested? Yet if you pass this bill it will be but saying in effect, to every officer and soldier, that if they arrest such persons, they themselves will be arrested, fined and imprissoned for obeying a lawful command. As I read the constitution, the writ of *habeas corpus* may be suspended when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it

Congress has passed an act authorizing the President to suspend this writ. Every Senator here took an oath to support the constitution of the Confederate States. Now suppose we pass this act requiring every officer to yield obedience to this writ, whether it be suspended or not. I submit, that we would be nullifying a constitutional act of Congress, and in substance disregarding the oaths we have taken to support that constitution. If, under this act of Congress, the President has the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, he must, as a matter of course, have power to suspend any penalty we could impose, for refusing to obey it. The Senator from Beaufort (Mr. Warren) talks about not being afraid of the army, I suppose no patriot fears it, but all true men adore it. I am glad to hear him announce his purpose to call the yeas and nays upon the vote on this bill, as he says, "*to see who fears the army*" I call the yeas and nays upon this very question to see *who will stand by the army, maintain and defend it*. I ask what are the seventy thousand heroic soldiers from North Carolina to think, when they shall be told that instead of legislating in a manner to supply their wants, alleviate their sufferings on the field, provide ways and means for the support of their families at home, we are here solemnly debating a plan, which if adopted, would open their lines to all traitors, cut-throat and theiving bloodings, who may be, for aught we know, in daily communication with the enemy; may be giving him all the information he desires; yet by our action it is proposed to deny them the privilledge of arresting these very men who are seeking their destruction? We tell them that in three or six months the civil law would arrest and punish such offenders, that notwithstanding they could **make the arrest in** one minute—save perhaps themselves and their country, they must go to some civil Magistrate, obtain a warrant upon affidavit and send a Sheriff to make the arrest; you had just as well talk of sending a Militia officer to overlook and instruct a war worn veteran. That Senator (Mr. Warren) talks about punishing "the fancy buttoned Colonels and Partizan Rangers" who travel out of their sphere of duty I ask him who is to be the judge, as to what their sphere of duty is? I am answered the constitution and the law: then I say when officers violate the constitution and the law the manner and amount of their punishments is marked out in severity; let them be speedily brought to answer for every step they have taken beyond the limits of the law.

But I submit that when officers and soldiers are on the field, they are the best judges of their sphere of action; they need no instruction from us how they are to act in the face of the foe. Before we instruct men who are trained in the science of war, let us, at least become students of that art ourselves, and especially let Senators, before they instruct Colonels and Generals, be able to come to a respectable "*shoulder arms*" in defence of that civil law, of which they are the shady champions and parlor advocates; let them figat to maintain it, and then they will appreciate it.

They tell us about men being incarcerated in prison and denied a speedy trial. If such be true, these men have their remedy at law as it now exists, let them demand their trial and they will be heard. It may be that they are criminals and felons, who fear the results of a trial, and have never asked for it, but are ingeniously raising the cry of incarceration, to elicit sympathy and beget followers in their wicked disloyalty. Let us be cautious, indeed, now we open the advantages of the law to these Buffaloes, who have sought to betray their country. The Senator from Wake, (Mr. Russ) talks about loosing *his* civil and religious liberty, and asks, "what does he care for a government that does not give him full protection in property and personal liberty." I ask, when has our government failed to do this, where it had the power, and what power can it now bring to bear for his protection, save its military force. He cries out and says, what difference does it make with him, who destroys his personal liberty, whither it be friend or foe, or Hottentot, it is all the same with him. I tell him it would make this difference with me, if it be necessary for the welfare of the country for me to surrender a part or all my civil rights to secure the rights of the community, I am ready to do it. We are all in the same boat, adrift on a stormy sea. If to insure the arrival of a part of the crew at a port of safety, some of the cargo and passengers should be thrown overboard, every patriot and friend of mankind should offer himself a sacrifice in so noble a cause.

No man lives, or ought to live for himself alone, but every one must give up a part of his natural rights, to secure the communities

We have sent our noblest men to the field by thousands. Let us not say to them, we desert you now and leave you in the hands of traitors. Our State considered long before she acted. She has taken her course. We are here pledged to maintain her action. Then let us stand upon the alter of freedom, beneath the banner of our common cause, with united hearts, determined to save our country; but if go down at last she must, let it be without spot or blemish on her fair name. The escutcheon of our State is brilliant with the deeds of the brave, then let no act of ours dim their record of glory.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, December 20, 1862

GENERAL ORDERS No. 109.

1. The following appointments, under the Act of October 9, 1862, providing for the appointment of Military Courts, to attend the army, have been made by the President, and are announced for information of all concerned:

1. *Lieutenant-General James Longstreet's Corps*—Chas L Scott, of Alabama, Presiding Judge; Albert P Hill, Mississippi; L W Spratt, South Carolina; Chas M Blackford, Virginia. Judge Advocate.

2. *Lieutenant-General T J Jackson's Corps.*—Richard H Lee, of Virginia, President Judge; James Jackson, Georgia; David R Carter, North Carolina; Daniel A Wilson, Louisiana, Judge Advocate.

3. *General G T Beauregard's Corps.*—D F Jamieson, of South Carolina, Presiding Judge; L M Lamar, Georgia; Capt W C Bird, 1st Florida Volunteers, Florida; A H Boykin, South Carolina, Judge Advocate.

4. *Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk's Corps*—Andrew Ewing, of Tennessee, Presiding Judge; Edward S. Worthington, Kentucky; J A Campbell Mississippi; Thomas W Brown, Tennessee, Judge Advocate.

5. *Lieutenant-General E K Smith's Corps*—Thomas Ruffin, of North Carolina, Presiding Judge; James Neil, Tennessee; Charles B Thomas, Kentucky; Shelby Williams, Tennessee, Judge Advocate.

6. *Lieutenant General T H Holmes' Corps*—Justin Polk, Missouri, Presiding Judge; Geo C Watkins, Arkansas; Major W P Townsend, 4th Texas Volunteers, Texas; Lionel L Levy, of Louisiana, Judge Advocate.

7. *Major-General John H Forney's Corps*—Thomas J Judge, Alabama, Presiding Judge; S W Fisk, Louisiana; Samuel J Douglass, Florida; J Little Smith, Judge Advocate.

8. *Major-General Samuel Jones' Corps*—Colonel P T Moore, Virginia, Presiding Judge; W H Morris, Maryland; Col A T M Rust, Virginia; Septimus T Wall, Kentucky, Judge Advocate

9. *Major General G W Smith's Corps*—Wm B Rodman, North Carolina, Presiding Judge; John M Patton, Virginia; Bradley T Johnson, Maryland; W P Johnson, Georgia, Judge Advocate.

11. The above named members of the Courts referred to, will report without delay to the commanding officers of the respective army corps to which they have been assigned, to whom the letters of appointment will be forwarded, except those cases where they have been delivered to the parties, or may be called for at this office at an early day.

By order.

(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

"Ma," said a little boy, "the blockade stops everything, why don't it stop babies from coming?" The reply was not given. It might have been like that of the old lady of North Carolina, when she couldn't get any more tea. "Well, bless the Lord, they can't blockade sassifrax!"

Rev. R. J. Graves.

We learn that the charge upon which this individual was arrested by the Confederate Government was, that just before the battles near Richmond he went into McClellan's lines and communicated to him all the plans of our officers. He has been surrendered to the authorities of this State on the demand of the Legislature, and will be tried for the alleged offence. As the testimony in the possession of the Confederate authorities was deemed sufficient to warrant his arrest, we presume that the Solicitor prosecuting him in this State will see to it that it is forthcoming.—*Raleigh Register.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

THE SCHOONER EMMA TUTTLE RE-CAPTURED BY HER CREW AND TAKEN TO NASSAU.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 31, 1862.

Another recapture, similar to the Emelie St. Pierre affair, has taken place. The schooner Emma Tuttle, Capt. Carrey, of Nassau, supposed bound for a Confederate port, was taken by a Yankee Cruiser and put in charge of a prize crew. The original officers and crew being left on board as prisoners, adroitly re-captured the schooner, and carried the schooner back to Nassau, with the prize crew as prisoners.

FROM MURFREESBORO'—BATTLE RAGING.

(Special Dispatch to the Savannah Republican.)

MURFREESBORO', TENN., Dec. 30th, 1862.

The enemy took position, on yesterday, P. M., one mile in front of our lines. We burnt the splendid mansion of Mr. Cowan on the Nashville turnpike, four hundred yards in our front, together with all the out houses; also Mr. Hardin's residence on the Wilkinson turnpike, in order to prevent the enemy from using them for shelter. This morning is raw and raining, and the inhabitants are rapidly moving beyond our lines.

Heavy skirmishing commenced to-day at 9 o'clock. The force of the enemy is estimated at sixty thousand. There are indications of a general and terrific engagement. In the afternoon the engagement on our left soon became general, and the battle is now raging heavily. The greatest confidence prevails among our officers and men. The enemy made a desperate charge upon our lines, but were repulsed with heavy loss. A brilliant artillery duel is now progressing.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE AT MURFREESBORO', TENN.—THE YANKEES BADLY WHIPPED.—PRISONERS, CANNON, &c., CAPTURED.—THE YANKEES GET A PLENTY OF "GRAPE."

RICHMOND, Jan. 1st, 1863.

The following official despatch was received this morning:

MURFREESBORO', Dec. 31st, 1862.

We assailed the enemy at 7 o'clock this morning, and after ten hours hard fighting have driven him from every position except his extreme left, where he has successfully resisted us. With the exception of this point we occupy the whole field. We captured four thousand prisoners, including two Brigadier Generals, thirty one pieces of artillery and some two hundred wagons and teams. Our loss is heavy; that of the enemy is much greater.

(Signed.) BRAXTON BRAGG,
General Commanding

ARRIVAL OF YANKEE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan 1st, 1863.

Ninety-two Yankees, captured at Dumfries, arrived here to-day. Two hundred more will arrive to-morrow. They were captured at Occoquan.

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 1st, 1863.

The Enquirer has Northern dates to the 31st December.

The Herald reports that Port Hudson has been captured.

The retreat of Gen. Hatch across the Tallahatchee has been confirmed.

The steamer Etna, with four days later news, has arrived

The London Times says that Lincoln's message is a bid for peace. His emancipation plan it denominates a dream.

The London News, the organ of Exeter Hall, says it has no faith in Lincoln's emancipation scheme.

Gold was one hundred and thirty in New York on Monday. The underwriters in New York have doubled their risks on American vessels.

DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES IN EAST TENNESSEE.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 1st, 1863.

The report of the destruction of two bridges on the East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad, by a body of Yankee Cavalry is confirmed. The enemy advanced within six miles of Bristol. It will take several weeks to repair damages.

NORTHERN NEWS—BATON ROUGE RECAPTURED—THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER ALABAMA CAPTURES YANKEE STEAMER ARIEL AND CREW—PALMERSTON AND RUSSELL, &c.

RICHMOND, Jan. 1st, 1863.

The Washington Chronicle notices important movements of Gen. Stuart's cavalry, and supposes that he is advancing on Frederick City.

The supersedure of Butler by Banks is confirmed. Banks has sent a fleet and strong force to Baton Rouge, and recaptured the place.

The Herald says that the U. S. Steamer Florida had succeeded in running out from Mobile, unseen by the blockaders. A Confederate vessel had arrived at Havana with cotton, from Mobile, on the 7th of December.

The Alabama, (290) captured the California Steamer Ariel, with a crew one hundred and forty strong. Her officers were paroled. Lieut. Law, of the Alabama, boarded the Ariel and took possession of three hundred thousand dollars in treasury notes, and fifteen hundred thousand dollars in silver. Having destroyed all the sailes of the Yankee Steamer, and removed one of her steam valves, she was bonded for one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, and her cargo for one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars more, the whole to be paid to the Confederate authorities within thirty days after the establishment of the independence of the Confederate States. The news of the capture produced great sensation in New York and Washington.

Greely has been summoned to Washington.

The Paris correspondent of the Herald says it is rumored in diplomatic circles that Palmerston and Russell will be ousted from the British Cabinet after the opening of Parliament.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.—FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, JANUARY 2D, 1863.

Two hundred Abolition prisoners arrived here to-day from above.

Northern dates of the first inst. have been received by the Enquirer.

James Brooks made a speech in New York, on Tuesday at a meeting at which resolutions were unanimously adopted, requesting New Jersey, on account of her revolutionary history and past associations, to invite all the States to meet in Convention at Louisville in February. They also call upon New Jersey to ask permission of President Lincoln to allow her to send delegates to the States in rebellion, and invite their representation in this Convention; and in the event the States in rebellion agree to be represented, they ask Lincoln to proclaim an armistice by land and sea for six months.

Brooks was enthusiastically applauded.

No war news of importance.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO'.—THE YANKEES DRIVEN BACK SIX MILES.

(Special to the Daily Rebel.)

MURFREESBORO', TENN., Dec. 31, 1862.

The bloodiest day of the war has closed. McCown's division attacked the enemy's right, driving them back with great slaughter. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy had been driven six miles from our left and centre. Gen'l Willick and a number of Abolition officers are prisoners.—Gens. Syll, McCook, and Woodruff were killed. Our loss was heavy. The enemy's loss is estimated at five to our one.

Gen. Rains, Col. McNair, and Col. Autrey, of the 27th Miss.; Lt. B. C. Enos Trieste, of the 1st Louisiana, were killed; Col. Black of the 5th Ga., and Col. Fisk, of 25th La., were mortally wounded.

Generals Bragg and Polk displayed great judgment and heroism.

Wheeler's cavalry captured 2,000 prisoners, with a large supply of wagon trains and 400 beeves yesterday. Wheeler burnt 280 wagons in the enemy's rear, and captured six hundred prisoners. Our troops covered themselves with glory. The battle may be renewed to-morrow morning.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GENERAL BRAGG.—OUR SUCCESS COMPLETE.—A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

RICHMOND, Jan. 3rd, 1863.

A despatch to Gen'l Cooper, from Gen'l Bragg, dated 1st inst., was received last night about eleven o'clock. It states that the expedition under Forrest has fully accomplished its object. The railroads in West Tennessee are broken in many places.

Large amounts of stores were captured, and twelve hundred prisoners paroled. Morgan has done his work, but the full effect is not known. The enemy in Tennessee and Mississippi are without railroad and telegraphic communication with their rear.

MURFREESBORO', Jan. 1st, 1863.—The enemy has yielded his strong point and is falling back. We occupy the whole field and shall follow him. Gen. Wheeler, with his cavalry made a complete circuit of their army on the 30th and 31st ult.

He is again behind them, and has captured an ordnance train to-day. We captured several thousand stand of small arms. The body of Brig. Gen. Hill was left on the field. Three others are reported killed. God has granted us a happy new year.

Signed BRAXTON BRAGG,
Gen'l Com'dg.

THE BRIDGES IN EAST TENNESSEE—CAPTURE OF COL. LOVE, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

KNOXVILLE, Dec. 31st, 1862.

The Yankee force which destroyed the bridges on the East Tennessee and Virginia Rail Road, consisted of one Ohio and one Indiana Regiment. They captured Col. Love of the sixty-second North Carolina Regiment. It is supposed that they destroyed Senator Haynes' plantation. It is said that Gen. Kirby Smith ordered three regiments cavalry from Murfreesboro' towards Pound Gap to watch the country North of Cumberland Mountain, but the order was countermanded by Gen. Bragg.

LATEST FROM VICKSBURG—THE ENEMY DISGUSTED WITH VICKSBURG, AND RETIRE UP THE RIVER—OFFICIAL.

RICHMOND, Jan. 3d, 1863.—2 P. M.

A despatch to the Secretary of War, dated Vicksburg, the 2nd, says: The enemy finding all his efforts unavailing to make any inroads upon our position here, have re-embarked, leaving a considerable quantity of entrenching tools and other property, and apparently has relinquished his designs upon Vicksburg.

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieut. Gen'l Commanding.

RICHMOND, Dec. 3d, 1862.

A telegram received at the War Department from Gen. Pemberton, states that the Abolitionists have abandoned the attack upon Vicksburg and taken to their boats going up the river.

PRESIDENT DAVIS IN PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 4th, 1863.

President Davis reached here this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. He was greeted at the Southern Depot by an immense crowd, cheering loudly and clamorous for a speech. The President responded beautifully, and spoke most encouragingly of the prospects in the West and South.

J. W. Eppes, of Brunswick, Va., died here suddenly last night.

PRESIDENT DAVIS IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 3d, 1863.

President Davis arrived here this evening, in good health and fine spirits.

FROM MURFREESBORO'.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 3d, 1863.

The following official dispatch has just been received:

MURFREESBORO', Jan. 2d.—The enemy retired last night but a short distance in the rear of their former position. We had a sharp and short contest this evening. We drove his left flank from position, but our attacking party again retired with considerable loss to both sides. Wheeler and Wharton were again in their rear yesterday, and captured two hundred prisoners and one piece of artillery, and destroyed 200 loaded wagons.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

YANKEE PRISONERS, &c.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 3d, 1863.

Among the prisoners brought here within the last two days, 23 different Regiments are represented.

Three cars, in a train loaded with our wounded, were jerked from the track six miles from Brid